The Bombay Gaz

No. 11,449 New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
L. Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	11th Aug.
M. Malwa	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	18th "
L. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	25th "
— Gwalior	2733	5 0	P. Harris	1st Sept.
L. Parramatta	4736	900	W. D. Anderson	8th "
M. Calabay	2963	500	T. Fairclough	15th "
				Friday.
L. Pekin	3900	600	A. mons	25th Sept.
— Nizam	2726	560	W. J. Webber	2nd Oct.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	On 1885.
TEHERAN	2268	400	W. J. Nantes	21st Aug.
ROHILLA	3560	700	W. Barratt	4th Sept.
BRINDISI	3542	500	I. Reeves	18th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 16, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 350.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 300, Rs. 240, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
CHINA	5,000	850	1st Sept. 1885.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Oct. "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd Aug., 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	John Craig	15th August.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, June 18, 1885. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at [illegible] before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

[illegible] as it is now, is the result of 20 years [illegible] in the Indian watch trade, and we [illegible] to be the most perfect watch ever [illegible] public for such a small outlay.

[illegible] manufacturers ourselves, the buyer [illegible] watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

TO CONTRACTORS.

WANTED for the Warora Colliery, a CONTRACTOR to undertake the cutting and raising of Coal.

Particulars and Copies of Articles of Agreement to be had of the Deputy Manager, Wardha Coal State Railway, Warora, to whom applications should be addressed.

J. Y. DAVIDSON, Manager.
Wardha Coal State Railway, Nagpur.

WANTED

ONE SURVEYOR at Rs. 70 including allowances all the year round.

Apply by letter, enclosing specimens of drawing and testimonials of previous service to "The Executive Engineer Khandesh, Malegaon". Must also be a good Estimator.

E. C. HART, Major, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Khandesh.
Executive Engineer's Office, Khandesh, Malegaon, August 1885.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
11, ESPLANADE-ROAD.
STUDIO OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:

PAIR of GREY ARABS, five years old, height 14-2, well matched, and go very well together.

Powerful BLACK ARAB, five years old, height 14-2, very fast trotter with splendid action.

One single-seated Madras-built BROUGHAM, suitable for one horse. The property of a gentleman.

Two second-hand English-built VICTORIAS, with moveable Coach-boxes.

One new DOG-CART, suitable for a Galloway.

One new patent LANDAU, suitable for one or a pair of horses, built by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 14th August, 1885, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on Monday, 10th August, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail,) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th August, at 5 p.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AGRA," 1,907 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 12th August, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th August, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey any where *en route* and available by ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER. Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares*. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 4, post free.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported
Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH.
FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 24 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FRENCH VERMOUTH
(NOILLY PRAT & CIE.)
Rs. 15, per doz. Cash.

ITALIAN VERMOUTH
Premiata Fabrica di Novello e Fontani, Balzanetto
Rs. 17 per doz. Cash.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STANDARD AERATED WATERS.

KEMP & Co., Limited, have recently erected new machinery embodying the latest inventions for the production of superior Aërated Waters.

The perfect purity of these beverages is first secured by FILTRATION, then passing through COLUMNS OF GRANULAR CHARCOAL, and then a SECOND FILTRATION. The water thus purified has been analytically examined and found in the most unfavourable seasons to be ABSOLUTELY FREED FROM ALBUMENOID NITROGEN. The water is then passed through machinery internally coated with silver and tin, where it receives its charge of gas, and from whence it is passed into the bottles without any organic or other contamination. Studious arrangements are also employed in the cleansing of the bottles, which, after being washed in several waters, are finally purified by placing over jets of pure water. NO CORKS ARE EVER USED A SECOND TIME.

The Company bottle Aërated Waters both in patent glass stoppered and in ordinary bottles, the price of each being the same, and the following are the prices of the different beverages:—

	Dozen.
Soda-water (5 grains per bottle)	Rs. 0 12
Potash-water (as Pharmacopœia)	
Plain Aërated-water	
Medicinal Soda-water (as Pharmacopœia)	
Artificial Seltzer-water	
Lemonade	" 1 0
Lithia Water	
Tonic-water	
Ginger-ale	
Gingerade	
Raspberryade	
Bottles charged extra, but allowed for on return	" 2 0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 18, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of August instant, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts made up to the 30th June, 1885.
2nd To declare a Dividend.
3rd To confirm the appointment as a Director of Jethabhoy Cullianjee, Esq., made by the Board to fill a vacancy.
4th To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
5th To elect an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 13th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
P. D. HARVEY & Co.,
NARAYAN DHONDOBA,
Secretaries & Agents.
The Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.
Bombay, 1st August, 1885.

LEEMANN & GATTY'S FAST DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE ONLY FAST DYED KHAKI.

WARRANTED FAST against soap, soda, sun, air and perspiration,
IN DIFFERENT QUALITIES AND SHADES.
SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
SOLE AGENTS,
E. SPINNER & CO.,
3 Hornby-row, opposite Post Office.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be paid on application on and after the 10th instant to Registered Shareholders on the 3rd August, 1885.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 4th August, 1885.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be paid on application on and after the 10th instant to Registered Shareholders on the 3rd August, 1885.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 4th August, 1885.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.

THE whole of our Sherries are imported direct from the Company's Agency at Xerez, and have all the merits of the produce of that celebrated district.

	CASH. Per dozen. Rs. a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	16 0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	20 0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	22 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	25 0
OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry	28 0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	28 0
SUPERIOR FINO.—Old, pure, delicate, dry	28 0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale	28 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice	38 0

PORTS.

These are imported direct from Oporto, and are the sole produce of the Upper Douro, possessing all the fine characteristics of the wine grown in that district. Invalids and other suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in these wines excellent recuperating properties.

	Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character	33 0	18 0
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled	26 0	13 8
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine of moderate price	18 0	..

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHEROOTS.

OUR O. K. BRAND OF
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS

ARE the most PERFECT SMOKES obtainable, being expressly prepared for us from Tobaccos selected by a discriminating buyer from the best growths of plants reared some little distance from Trichinopoly, at which place we have secured the services of a most experienced Cigar-maker who has direct interests in our Company.

O. K. NOBLES.—Of fine flavor and mild, medium length, the demand for this Cheroot is very great. Per box of 100 Re. 1-12.

O. K. DAWSONS.—A slightly longer and thicker Cheroot than the Nobles, strawed, much liked. Per box of 100, Re. 1-12.

O. K. THOMPSONS.—A long Cheroot, strawed, much approved of by "Old Indians." Per box of 100, Re. 1-12.

O. K. HAVANNAHS.—Of fine flavor, well-made and like the West India Cigar, a superior smoke. Per box of 100, Rs. 2.

O. K. CLUB.—Long, of Havannah shape, strong rich flavor for after-dinner smoking or in a leisure-hour. Per box of 100, Rs. 3.

O. K. SMILES.—A choice smoke, between a Cigarette and Cheroot, for after chota-hazri or tiffin. Per box of 100, Re. 1-8.

Orders from Out-stations promptly attended to.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY. [ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS,
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	ORNAMENTAL AND
LAMP POSTS	GATES	GENERAL CASTINGS.
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Pocket Sextants.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Optical Squares.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Clinometers.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Spirit Levels.	Measuring Chains.	Mounted Drawin Papers
Pocket Levels.	T. Squares	Cartoon Papers.
Pantographs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper
Half Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Camel-hair Pencils	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION

***ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY

MORTON, MAJU &
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, C
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOM

ECONOMY
COMBINED WITH EXCELLENCE.

WE send to any part of India upon application a parcel containing sufficient Tweed to make a pair of Trousers, a Coat or Suit. With BUTTONS BRAID SILK and TRIMMINGS to match. Any native Tailor can make them up if supplied with a good fitting garment at a cost of Rs. 4 per suit.

Quality Numbers	1	2	3	4
Trousers	...Rs. 4-4	Rs. 6-8	Rs. 7-12	Rs. 8-12
Coat	8-12	10-8	12-4	16-4
Suit	13-0	17-0	20-0	25-0

When sending for patterns please Quote Quality Number desired.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

POONA SEASON.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND CO. beg to call attention to the fact that their POONA BRANCH has now a good supply of NEW BOOKS, STATIONERY, PATENT MEDICINES, GENERAL GOODS, &c.

Goods not in stock, but procurable in Bombay, supplied per RETURN OF POST.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS AND NEWS AGENTS,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET.

JUST RECEIVED A SELECT PARCEL OF
THE CELEBRATED
JAVA CIGARS,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNAH, with its accompanying FLAVOR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

		Per 1,000.	Per box of 100.
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	...Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	... " 35	" 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	... " 40	" 4 8
Do.	"ATALANTAS" (Cheroots)	... " 45	" 5 0

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

THE HOMEWARD SEASON, 1885.
THORPE AND CO.,

HAVE a large assortment of useful Requisites for Homeward-bound Passengers and Travellers, very moderate in price, and ready for Immediate Use, or made to measure a few hours after the Order is given

PRICE LIST.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear	7 8	to 16 8	Ladies' Sun Hats
Travelling Suits	25 0	to 28 0	Overland Chairs
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.	28 0	to 35 0	Despatch Boxes
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters	38 0	to 50 0	Tan Canvas Leggings
Best White Shirt Bands	each	4 4	Money Belts, Solid Leather, w
Do. do. Collars	"	4 8	Money Belts, Pockets all ro
Best Oxford do.	"	5 0	Block Tin Collar Boxes
Best Flannel and Silk Wool		8 0	China Grass Slippers
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	10 0	to 12 8	Morocco Slipp
Dressing Gowns	10 8	to 25 0	Brown Leat
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests	each	6 0	Brown or W
Do. do. Pants	[illegible]	6 0	Cholera
Brown Cotton Socks	per	8 8	C
Superior Merino Socks	per	0 0	
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	per	0 0	
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks		0 0	
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted			
Heather Ribbed Cotton			
Gauze Merino Undervests	per		
Extra Superior Gauze Vests			
Stout Merino Vests			
Stout Merino Pants			
Gauze Merino Pants			
Warm Gloves			
Warm Mufflers			
Travelling Caps			
Best Tweed Hats			
Best Linen Collars, all shapes			
Linen Faced Collars			
Best Linen Cuffs			
Linen Faced Cuffs			
Overland Trunks, best make,			
Solid Leather Portmanteaux			
Railway Portmanteaux			
Tan Canvas Courier Bags			
Soiled Linen Bags			
Gladstone or Expanding Bags			
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete			
Travelling Baths, with inside basket.			
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete			
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases			

Celluloid C

THOR

NO

RAMP

[illegible]

...MBAY.

...months from
... FURNISHED
...t and inspection

...YRAMJEE,
House Agent.

...ORPORATION.
... will be held here, on
...er: (1) ADJOURNED
...nd (2) SPECIAL GENE-

...NFORD BARROW,
...on and Secretary Town
...8th August, 1885.

...aving any claims against
...e late Quartermaster JAMES
...orth Lancashire Regiment, are
...cate with me before the 31st
...ch date no claims will be attended

A. C. B. HULL, Major,
President Committee of Adjustment.
...585.

...IPS & COMPANY, Limited.
...ICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
...ERTIFICATES are NOW READY
...E, and can be had on application and pro-
...aker's receipts.
...re resident in Poona may obtain their
...at our Poona Establishment.

E. BEYNON,
Secretary.
...ch-gate-street, Bombay, Aug. 8, 1885.

...MARCKS AND COMPANY, Limited.
...TICE is hereby given that the FIRST
...ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the
...RE-HOLDERS of MARCKS & Co., Limited, will be
... at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 45,
...anade Road, on THURSDAY, the 20th August 1885, at
... p.m., to receive the Directors' Report and Statement of
...alances done during the first five months.
By order of the Board of Directors,
E. WALDECKER,
Acting Managing Director.
Bombay, 10th August, 1885.

FOR SALE.

SHERRY, Saccone's Manzanilla ..... Rs. 21 per dozen.
PORT do. ..... " 21 "
WHISKY Scotch, Walker's ..... " 24 "
CARLOVITZ, MacGregor's finest selected
JORAY Do.
AUSTRALIAN CLARET, Caldwell's, 3 qualities
Carbinet Do.
INDIA PALE ALE, Empress of India Brand
Rs. 5 per dozen quarts.
" 3 " pints.
&c.. " &c.. "
As per List on Application.
WM. WATSON & Co.
Bombay, 28 Apollo-street.

BALMATHA WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE.

MR. J. NEUBERG, who had been the Agent for the above Establishment, having retired from the Agency we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in his place, and that Mr. Neuberg has now no goods for sale from the "Basel Mission." Intending Purchasers of "Mission" Cloths are requested to communicate with us.

Damask Table Cloth	5/4 ft. by 5/4 ft.	.....	Rs.	3 4
Do.	do.	5/4 by 7/4	.....	4 6
Do.	do.	6 by 8	.....	5 6
Do.	do.	6/4 by 8	.....	6 0
Do.	do.	7 by 7	.....	5 8
Do.	do.	7 by 9	.....	7 0
Do.	do.	7/4 by 7/4	.....	6 4

Or any other size.
Shikar Cloth from 12/4 to 15 annas per yard, width 27 inches, length 28 yards.

WARDEN & CO.,
Sole Agents.
Bombay, Oct. 27, 1884.

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CHUBB'S DESPATCH BOXES.

JAPANNED TIN.

EACH fitted with Tray, Portfolio, Instrument-Pad, Note Paper, Envelopes, Patent Inkstand, Wax, &c.; and with space for Letters and Papers beneath the Tray, with Patent Detector Lock and two Keys.

No.		Outside Measure.		Rs.	a.
No. 1.	15 by 10 by 5 in.			41	12
" 1.	Do.	do.	with extra Tray	45	12
	Leather Travelling Cover for above			15	0
" 2.	15 by 11 by 6 in.			45	0
" 2.			with extra Tray	49	8
	Leather Travelling Cover for above			13	8
" 3.	17 by 11 by 7 in.			48	12
" 3.			with extra Tray	52	4
" 3.			fitted with instruments	63	4
	Leather Travelling Cover for above			15	0

CHUBB'S CASH-BOXES,

No.					Rs.	a.
No. 1	6 by 4 by 2½	inches			13	8
" 2	7½ by 4¼ by 3	"			15	0
" 3	8½ by 5 by 3¼	"			17	4
" 4	10 by 6 by 4	"			19	8
" 5	11 by 6½ by 4¼	"			21	4
" 6	12 by 7 by 5	"			22	8
" 7	14 by 8 by 5	"			24	12

CHUBB'S PAPER BOXES.

No.	Outside Measure.			Rs.	a.	With Pen-tray and Inkstand. Rs.	a.
No. 1	14 by 8 by 5	inches		22	8	27	0
" 2	15 by 9½ by 6	"		24	12	29	4
" 3	17 by 11 by 7	"		27	0	31	8
" 4	18 by 13½ by 8	"		30	0	34	8

CHUBB'S DEED BOXES.

No.				Rs.	a.
No. 1	12 by 9 by 8	inches		20	4
" 2	14 by 10 by 10	"		22	8
" 3	16 by 12 by 11	"		26	4
" 4	18 by 13 by 13	"		30	0
" 5	20 by 15 by 15	"		34	8
" 6	23 by 17 by 16	"		40	8

CHUBB'S FLAT DEED BOXES.

No.			Rs.	a.
No. 1	12 by 8 by 4	inches	18	12
" 2	14 by 10 by 5	"	21	0

CHUBB'S NEW PATENT FIRE AND THIEF RESISTING SAFES.

No.			Rs.	a.
No. 2, 1 ft. 10 in. high by 1 ft. 5 in. wide by 1 ft. 4 in. deep			151	12
" 3, 2 ft. 6 in. high by 1 ft. 6 in. wide by 1 ft. 6 in. deep.			213	12

CHUBB'S PATENT PADLOCKS.

No.	Rs.	a.	Inches.	Rs.	a.
No.	7	12	2½	10	4
"			2¾	10	10
"			3	10	14
"			3½	11	14
"			4	13	2
"			4½	16	4
"			5	18	12
"			Padlock..	4	10

[illegible]OCKS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

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OPENING OF A MADRESSA AT JUNAGARH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGHUR, Aug. 5.

On Saturday H. H. the Nawab of Junagarh opened, with much ceremony, the Mahabut Madressa, founded by his father, the late Nawab Sir Mahabut Khan, K.C.S.I. The institution is situated close to the elaborately designed mausoleum of the late Nawab, and will be, when finished, an imposing building. It is to cost some Rs. 60,000 or Rs. 70,000, and this sum has been given most liberally by that well-known Mahomedan gentleman Vizier Bahawoodeen, brother-in-law of the late Nawab and uncle of the present Chief. At a durbar held by the Nawab Saheb in an open space close to his father's mausoleum, the Madressa was declared open. A large number of people attended the durbar, including Major Hunter, Special Assistant Political Agent, Dewan Saheb Hari tas Viharidas, Vizier Bahawoodeen, Nawab Adilkhanjee, with his tutor, Mr. Lester, and all th principal officers and gentlemen of the State. H. H. the Nawab's body-guard, equipped as lancers, and some infantry, with a couple of bands, were in attendance. After a few words from the Dewan, explaining the nature of the durbar, Munshi Khairat Ali Khan Bunguah rose and delivered in Urdoo a speech, of which the following is a condensed translation :—

"I am indeed exceedingly glad to observe that this institution has been founded for giving education to the Mahomedan boys of Junagarh, nay, of the whole of Surat. Thank God, the times have so far improved that the Chiefs and Princes of India generally, and the Chief and nobles of this province especially, have now begun to pay attention to the spread of knowledge and the welfare of the public. All these improvements owe their existence to the Imperial British Government. Although it has been exerting itself hard for about a century, and spending a vast amount of money for the purpose of civilising and enlightening the natives of India, yet I regret very much to say that Mahomedans, in comparison with their Hindu brethren, have ever been far behind in the race. This remark especially holds true in the case of the Mahomedans of this State. It has long been the heartfelt desire of the Prime Minister to see Mahomedans avail themselves of the benefits of education. But it was no easy matter to accomplish this object. The Mahomedans in general, with a very few exceptions, could not afford the expenses of education. Such a state of things could not but be extremely painful to every sensible Mahomedan whose heart was moved by patriotic feelings. I recollect very well to have once heard the late lamented Nawab Mahomed MahabutKhan Bahadur regret deeply the wretched condition and abject poverty to which the Mahomedans are generally reduced. He resolved upon founding an institution where Arabic, Persian, Urdoo, Gujratee, and English should be taught to Mahomedan boys, and upon providing means for their maintenance. But before any step could be taken towards the accomplishment of the object he had in view he drew the plan of a magnificent mausoleum for himself, and commenced its erection in his lifetime. It was further his wish to erect a Jamah Masjid and a building for the college close to the mausoleum; but he died before the erection of these two latter buildings could be undertaken. Your Highness, as the present ruler and his successor, however, took the matter into your own hands, adopted the scheme as laid down by your worthy father, and spent lakhs of rupees for the accomplishment of this object —an undertaking that deserves our sincere thanks. After almost finishing the magnificent mausoleum of the late Nawab, the Madarool-Moham consulted the Dewan Saheb, Haridasji Viharidasji, Dewan Azum, regarding the erection of the Madressa building. The latter gave the former a salutary piece of advice. Though a Hindu, yet being an educated gentleman, he takes a lively interest in the cause of educating Mahomedans, and ameliorating their miserable condition. When His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, the late Governor of Bombay, visited this State, the Dewan Saheb begged him to lay the foundation-stone of the Madressa buildings with his own hands. The building has ever since been in progress, and will, in all probability, be finished within a year. Now it deserves our special notice that the Madarool-Moham and the Dewan Saheb did not wait even for the completion of the Madressa building, but determined to open the college as soon as possible. For this purpose they selected Moulvi Ashraf Ali, M. A., who till now was the head-master of the Egerton Upper School, Bhohawulpore, and appointed him principal of the institution. He has taken pains, and what is more, added the Honours Examination simultaneously with the B.A. Examination of the Calcutta University, in the beginning of 1877. Moreover, he is a profound Arabic and Persian scholar. In short, he is a man in every way fit to be the principal of the Madressa under consideration. Other Arabic, Persian, Urdoo, Gujrati, and English teachers will be gradually appointed, as necessity shall demand. The deep interest taken by your Highness in the cause of education is undoubtedly the result of the liberal education which you received at the Rajkoomar College, Rajkot. May God Almighty prolong your life, with prosperity and success, under the protection of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India."

This speech was loudly applauded by all present. After a short pause the newly-appointed principal of the Mahabut Madressa came forward and delivered the following speech, which was also in Urdoo :—

"This meeting held on the occasion of the opening of the Mahabat Madressa will ever be looked upon as one of the happiest in the annals of the State. We Mahomedans have long been sinking deep into ignorance and folly. Every day saw us more and more destitute of power, influence, wealth, learning, and every excellence that adorns humanity. All these have gradually been forsaking us one by one. Such was not, however, the case with the Mahomedans in by-gone days. There was a time when the star of our nation was in the ascendant, and when no nation on the face of the earth could vie with us. The pages of history are yet rich with such accounts. But, alas! now, instead of being proud of our worthy forefathers, it is our lot to be ashamed of being mean and servile descendants of illustrious personage. This deplorable state is nothing but the result of our own idleness and inactivity. It is altogether wrong to say that the present age is adverse to us, that it does not afford us the means of making any progress. I say it is no fault of the present age, it is only our own fault. Look at other nations, with what rapid strides they are making progress, how great the honour and influence that they have already gained, and how wonderfully the whole world resounds with their fame. On the other hand, we ought to be very glad to have been born in the present age; for every opportunity of gaining the highest object for which human nature can aspire is now placed within our reach. I allude to the English period in Indian history, when every protection is given to life, property, reputation, and liberty; when learning is so very cheap, when books can be had for wonderfully low prices, and when every encouragement is given to commerce. We Mahomedans owe the deepest debt of gratitude to the British Government for the lively interest it takes in our case. The days are not yet forgotten when man preyed upon man like a fierce animal, when bloodshed was a common thing, and when the ruin of the whole family all at once was nothing extraordinary. Now, look at the wonderful change. Under the auspices of the present Government, those very nations that used to wage war constantly against one another now live in harmony and friendship, and even assist one another. Thank Heaven the English nation, as well as our Hindu brethren, are ready to lend us a helping hand, as if our gain were their own. On this occasion I cannot help drawing attention to the deep interest the Dewan Saheb takes in educating Mahomedans, which could hardly be exceeded even by the most sanguine Mussalman. I congratulate my co-religionists of this State, for whom especially this Mahabut Madressa has been opened. It is the amelioration of their wretched condition that has moved the heart of your Highness, and prompted the State to undertake the establishment of a new institution and to bear the heavy expenses which it has already caused, and will cause in future. Otherwise there are schools, numerous enough in this State to educate the other subjects of your Highness. It is further a happy circumstance for them that the State has a very able and worthy Prime Minister in Sheikh Mahomed Bahawadeen, who has long been taking pains to see the Mussalmans educated, and has defrayed out of his own purse the heavy expenses of erecting a magnificent building for the school. It deserves the special attention of all Mussalmans that the time is gone by when high posts of trust could be procured by mere flattery, and when ability and merit were neglected. The world is now undergoing a mighty change; quite new forces are at work, a new order of things hitherto unknown has already come into existence. In the present age there is no way to power, wealth, rank, and reputation but through ability and merit. The British Government has long been famous for such a state of things, but gradually the Native States have followed its example. I should say the whole world is now becoming alive to its importance. The day is not far distant when it will be absolutely impossible for the uneducated to rise in the scale of society. I hope, therefore, that the Mahomedans of this State will not fail to avail themselves of the great opportunity given them of having their children educated, and of making amends for the loss they have already sustained. In conclusion, I pray Almighty God to bless your Highness with a life long enough for the practice of every sort of virtue, and with health, prosperity, and success.

This speech was received with loud applause by those who heard it, as also by those who did not, a vast majority. H. H. the Nawab then declared the Mahabut Madressa open. Mr. Ashraf Ali, M. A., the first principal of the new college, was presented with a handsome shawl, and after the distribution of attar, pan, and garlands of flowers, the durbar broke up amidst the strains of the band.

I am sorry to say that H. H. the Nawab was not looking at all well, the change in the weather being the cause ascribed. But he is much better at the time of my writing.

The Fergusson Bridge, the foundation-stone of which was laid by our late Governor in either November or December, 1884—I forget which month it was—is now open to the public. It is a very fine-looking bridge, of no great height, but with numerous arches—some fifteen in all I think, and it is certainly a great convenience to all, especially in the rains. The State engineer deserves much credit for the way in which he has carried out the work, especially when it is remembered that he has had to import all his labour from other parts of the province.

DAL AS AN ARTICLE OF FOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Returning to Bombay as an exile and stranger after a long residence abroad, I was very much surprised to find what strauge ideas prevailed here, even amongst the natives, with regard to the unwholesomeness or wholesomeness of the staple articles of food of other provinces. Take, for instance, dal (pronounced dhāl), which is a forbidden diet in Bombay for weak digestions, but which in the Punjab and Upper Provinces is the chief food of children and invalids. It may not be commonly known that the "Revelanta Arabica" food is said to be nothing but pulverised dal. This is given to strengthen failing infants, and given successfully; yet when dal is proposed as a diet to a grown-up person here it is viewed with suspicion—almost dread. Not long ago I was brought into connection with a native lady, very dyspeptic from too rich a diet, whose life seemed almost a burden to her. She was full of her woes, of course, so I said to her, "Ap pilau aur kichri bat kaye kare?" She eagerly asked, "Tau kya khana chaiye?" I replied, Musuriki dal; upon which, with a look of horror, "she ejaculated," "Maisuriki dal badi hai; main kaungi, tau mar jaungi." I could not prevail on her to try my suggestion; she lost confidence in me at the very proposal, so rooted was her prejudice, and yet I have seen dozens of teething infants brought up on this simple diet, grown into fine strapping boys and girls, real solid specimens of good feeding. Dal, simply cooked, is not, flatulent, or "badi," as my native lady friend would maintain. It is easily digested, and blood-making. In the Punjab the medical faculty rank it next to wheat as a cerial in its nutritive properties; and what will sound very strange to European mothers on this side, it is ordered as a mid-day meal for every baby from nine months old by their medical adviser! I found it rather hard when I first got so far North, to lay aside all my Western prejudices, but in time I got to do in Rome as the Romans did, and I was very glad to have overcome my antipathies. I have been to see the poor of my native town wo nen and children, and in every case where milk could not be retained, and bread eaten, dal used to be taken as a diet, quite by itself. There are several kinds of dal, each with its different properties, I suppose. "Maisur" is what is given to children and invalids. It is a pity that we do not look more into the resources of the country and see what is good for us, instead of having our digestion to cure with quinine and Cockaine. A Vegetarian Society could be started in Bombay. If people only saw in the market the meat they were fed upon, and how it is often kept after being brought home; and if they knew the many diseases that may arise from eating bad meat they would be chary of it. Vegetables can be washed and thoroughly cleaned, but what amount of washing will remove the larvæ of a dragon-fly from a leg or shoulder of mutton? There are precautions taken in the market to protect the meat from these dragon-flies, and very few know the amount of poison that can be deposited by one of them in the space of two minutes, and the danger there is in eating this into the system. It is a fitting subject of inquiry for the Natural History Society here, and one that may be taken up in the interests of humanity. I knew a girl once who suffered very much from bad headache, and would come to me often for advice. Nothing could be done for her; and her case not being understood, the child died in two years from her first attack. Her father, a scientist, had her skull opened; and, horrible to relate, found there a worm one inch and a half long. The doctors called it a parasite, and said it was owing to bad meat the child must have eaten. She could not have been fed badly, for she was the child of very rich Indian parents, who were by no means mean. When I saw the dragon-flies buzzing round the meat exposed for sale in the Crawford Market, I understood how "parasites" could get into the human system.

MATER.

July 7.

SOCIAL REFORM AMONG THE MAHOMEDANS OF PALANPORE.

A Palanpore correspondent forwards a description of the initiation of a social reform among the Mahomedans in that State which is likely to have important results. The movement was started at a great congress of the community held on Sunday, the 2nd inst, in the Dilchusa Garden. About five thousand Mahomedans attended, and the nobility and gentry of the State were represented. Our correspondent says:—Until lately, though the ruler of Palanpore, which is a first-class native State, is a Mahomedan, he exhibited little interest in his Mahomedan subjects; but His Higness the Dewan Saheb, by which title the ruler is known, is now warmly exerting himself for the amelioration of their condition. At the congress the chief event was an address, which took fully three hours to deliver, by Khan Bahadur Abdul Hoosein, the Assistant Political Superintendent in the annals of the State. When the Khan Bahadur entered the meeting the whole of the vast assemblage stood and received him with the greatest enthusiasm. His address, which dwelt fully on the benefits of education and the necessity of progress, was so effective that not a soul dissented during its delivery. The Khan Saheb proposed certain reforms to his hearers, and after his speech the following reforms amongst them were decided upon unanimously, formally passed by the Jamat, and signed by the elders of the Jamat:—The abandonment of the practice hitherto followed by the whole of the Mahomedan community, in imitation of the Hindus, of hoarding money at a foolish Hindu custom, of borrowing money at a usurious interest, either by mortgaging or pawning gold ornaments on valuable clothes and articles, to spend on marriage and death ceremonies. Those only who have ready cash at their disposal to be allowed to incur such expenses. (2) The discontinuance of the customary gift of opium by the relations of any deceased person to those who go to condole with them. (3) The custom amongst the females to beat their breasts on occasion of death to be discontinued from this day. (4) The custom of preparing food of oil and wheat after a death and its distribution amongst the Jamat to be done away with, as the food being uneatable is thrown away, and very large quantities of it quite unnecessarily. (5) The indecorous custom of carrying smoking pipes in funeral procession to be relinquished from this day. (6.) The wasteful and injurious use of opium for three or four days on marriage occasions to be discontinued from this day. (7.) It has been the custom that when one member of the family was invited to a dinner party ten persons of the same family went also, the host being thereby put to great inconvenience, trouble, and shame when there was not sufficient food for so many intruders. This shall be stopped from this day. (8). The foolish custom of making expensive processions and of giving sumptuous dinners on circumcision ceremonies shall be abolished. On the day following the passing of these rules a death took place, but the females who went to beat their breasts were driven away. The Khan Saheb has rendered very valuable service to the Mahomedan community in instituting these reforms, and will save them about two hundred thousand rupees yearly, which would otherwise have been recklessly squandered. There still remains amongst them the custom of enforced widowhood, the Mahomedans of this place following the Hindu custom, rather than the Mahomedan law, which permits widow remarriage.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Mr G Duff Dunbar
a Mr R R Deans, Allahabad
General Hope Crealocke, CB
a Mr T W Seyers, Hyderabad
a Mr W Doerr
a Mr F Mercer
a Lieut Mercer, England
a Mr John Talbot
a Mr Sam Austin
a Lieut Cockeram 2nd M Regt, Sialkin
a Mr C Harrold, England
a Mr Henry Forty
a Mr H J Johnston, England
a Mr W H King, England
a Mr S Hall, England
a Mr Robert Co lard
a Surg Hudson, Suakim
a Mr Forest
Nawab Syed Ahmed Ali
Nawab Syed Yusuf Ali
Prince Mahmed Hurmuz Shs
Mr Robt Greuter, Switzerland
Lieut S Fraser, Poona
Mrs G Genisbale
Mr G Schiller
Mr C W Bather, Poona
Mr A P Windbridge, Bombay
Mr A T Whittle, Veerumgaum
Mr H L Rose
Mr E B A Pelley
Mr H Wand, Munmar
a Major and Mrs Huyshe
a Col North, Poona
Mr L A Bacholdar, U S A, Boston
Mr F Place, Bombay
Miss N xon, England
Mr John M Heyn, Bombay
Mr F A Innes Noad, Bombay
Mr Collingwood, Bombay
Mr St Quinton Byrne, Calcutta
Mr and Mrs Nixon, Bombay
Mr Durham, Bombay
Capt Collier, U S A
Mr Thomas Wilson, Bombay
Mr Charles Brown, Bombay
Mr J G Thomson, Bombay
Mr Wm Morris, Bombay
Mr C Flemming, Bombay
Mr A Geeris, Bombay
Mr Palmer, Bombay
Mr R Jobbie

Residents left during week marked (a) thus.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—In Debility of Adults its efficacy is unequalled. Rowland Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Bury, St. Edmund's writes:—"The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit. It has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford nd Co., 210, High Holborn London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 8th:—Colaba (s), from Moulmein; Roxbrough (s), Liverpool; and Euphrates (s). Kirachee. Yesterday:—Khiva (s), from Hongkong; and Clan Munroe (s), Liverpool.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 8th:—Merka (s), for Zanzibar; Verona (s), Colombo and Shanghai; Clan Macdonald (s) and Guildford (s), Liverpool; Newsham (s), Kurrachee; and Wingates (s), Bunkirk. Yesterday:—Longarat (s), for Tuticorin; and Stephen D. Horton, Calcutta.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Newsham and Verona left the dock on Saturday.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 1st inst. was 88,152 maunds.

Theosophical Society's Homeopathic Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during July was 1,530, of which many were Parsees, principally suffering from chronic diseases of nervous character and peculiar to women.

Theft at Colaba.—Sergeant Jackson, of the Royal Artillery, reported to the police on Friday that a box containing wearing apparel, a silver watch and chain, currency notes to the value of Rs. 45, and Rs. 75 in cash, had been stolen from his room in the Artillery Barracks at Colaba, on the previous night. The box was found on the Beach-road, broken open, with the clothing and currency notes scattered about; but the watch, chain, and cash were missing.

An Old Offender.—Byramjee Furdonjee, a noted character, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a gold ring and ear-ring, valued at Rs. 7, the property of Ritha, a woman, at Chunduawady, on the 29th ult. The prisoner, it seems, went to the house of the complainant and engaged himself to repair her clock. While he was at this work he managed to rob her. He was convicted, and on admitting four previous convictions he was sentenced to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

An Unnatural Mother.—Jaijee, a Parsee woman, was brought up on a coroner's warrant before Mr. Cooper on Saturday, charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The facts of this case have been already reported. It will be remembered that a child was found in a gully in Dhobie Talao. It was removed to the Foundling Hospital in Mazagon, where it died. A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder was returned against the accused, who is believed to be the mother of the child. Inspector Dillon applied for a remand in the case, in order to instruct the Police Prosecutor, Mr. Gilbert, who appeared for the accused, applied for her release on bail. The application was refused. The case was adjourned, the accused being sent to the J. J. Hospital, as she is still in delicate health.

Alleged False Charge.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Cooper, Bimjee Rowjee, a wealthy Bhattia, was charged with having aided and abetted two of his servants in assaulting one Nathu Vera, a tailor. Mr. Budrudin Tyebjee appeared for the accused. From the complainant's evidence it appears that he went to the house of the accused in Kalbadavi to demand a large sum of money due to him. He was dragged inside and assaulted by the accused and his two servants, and was detained in the house to support the charge. Mr. Cooper acquitted the accused. Mr. Budroodin then applied for a summons against the complainant for bringing a false charge. He said owing to caste disputes, the defendant's community had been split up into two factions, and that the party opposed to his client and his supporters brought false charges against them. Mr. Cooper directed Mr. Budroodin to lay an information.

The Prize Distribution of the Prabhu Seminary.—The distribution of prizes to the students of the Prabhu Seminary was made on Saturday at the Framjee Cowasjee Institution, Rao Bahadur Pandurang Dinanathjee presiding. The gathering was large and influencial. The proceedings commenced by the reading of the report of the managing committee by the honorary secretary. The report shows that the teachers attached to the seminary are highly qualified, and the condition of the seminary is efficient After this, some selected students of the school gave recitations in Sanskrit, Marathi and English. The one by a young boy in Marathi elicited a round of applause from the crowded assembly. Verses specially composed in Marathi by Mr. Sakar Bapuje, translator, High Court, were afterwards sung in chorus by the great effect. The president then distributed prizes to the successful students of the seminary. An address to the hon. secretary, Mr. Dhackjee Cassinathjee, on behalf of the managing committee, was read by the hon. superintendent, Mr. R. R. Dharadhar, and presented to him by the president, who also presented him with a silver jug bearing a suitable inscription as a mark of appreciation of his disinterested exertions in the cause of the seminary. Mr. Dhackjee acknowledged with gratitude the gift thus publicly presented to him. The president next addressed the audience as a whole concluded by the representation of the first act, in character, of Professor Monier Williams' admirable translation of Kalidas' "Shakuntala." The students acquitted themselves very creditably. The stage was embellished with a number of bunian trees, flower pots, live deer, parrots, a mechanical peacock, &c. A vote of thanks to the president for his able conduct in the chair was carried by acclamation, after which the meeting dispersed.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

KHOJA LADIES IN THE CLOTH MARKET.

It is stated, with some authority, that a few days ago some Khoja ladies, who had gone to the cloth market to make purchases, were grossly insulted by certain cloth dealers in the place. This circumstance, if true, should not be allowed to pass without serious notice. Native ladies are just beginning to have a little freedom, and it would be a pity if such a good beginning receive a check simply through the misbehaviour of a few vagabonds. It is the duty of the police and the respectable portion of the cloth dealers in the market thoroughly to investigate the matter. We hear that the offenders in this case were identified and were even summoned, but we regret to say that the matter was subsequently allowed to drop.—*Bombay Samachar.*

THE STATE OF THE SURAT POLICE.

We have more than once referred to the insufficiency of the police force in that city, and to Government the extreme desirability of augmenting it. The several district superintendents of police, who have been here during the past ten years, have, we understand, repeatedly represented this difficulty to Government, and the Honourable Mr. Hope himself fully supported their recommendations. It is impossible that a man who has been on his legs the whole night can be fit for any duty during the day, although he has, perhaps, had a few hours rest. Under existing circumstances recruits do join the police for a time; but no sooner they are able to get themselves situated elsewhere, than they resign or desert. To preserve, therefore, an equilibrium for night as well as day duty, we think that such addition to the existing strength be sanctioned as would admit of a fair apportionment for the two duties. We cannot, at this juncture, omit to record our high appreciation at the manner in which the police is managed under the able superintendence of Mr. Henderson, and we feel sure that were our recommendation, as supporting those of eminent officers which have been before Government for years past, were acceded to, the Surat police would doubtless be in a high state of efficiency and the criminal classes considerably reduced.—*Surya Prakash.*

Exemption of a tribe from the abkaree laws.

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THE PADROADO QUESTION.

The *Bombay Catholic Examiner*, in commenting upon our recent remarks on the "Refutation" of the pamphlet on the "Padroado Question," says:—Our contemporary thinks it but natural in a Padroadist to leave out of account the theory of the survival of the fittest in contrasting the flourishing state of the Vicariates Apostolic with the moribund Padroado. It is evident that the author of the "Refutation" realised the fact that he was at war with common-sense as well as with the Propaganda. Nothing can be more thorough going than his view of what suffices to confer rights of patronage. It is only necessary to grant a site no matter if it be in such a jungle as Old Goa now is. The Church built thereon may have been erected and maintained at the expense of others, it may have fallen to pieces and the surrounding country may have returned to a state of nature, but the man, whose forefathers gave the land when it was worth a penny an acre, has a right to appoint a minister to the church whenever anybody else chooses to rebuild it. When the Government of Portugal granted sites for ecclesiastical establishments, it had more waste land on its hands than it knew what to do with. It required no great generosity to set apart a portion for the service of religion, which repaid the favour a hundredfold by Christianising the country. If the clergy had not done so much to pacify the conquered people and reconcile them to Portugal, the military strength of the mother-country would have failed to secure its Indian possessions. The granting of sites for ecclesiastical establishments was merely an act of policy, and it does not entitle the King of Portugal to the rights now claimed, except according to the Padroadist theory, at the root of which seems to lie a notion that the Government of Portugal has an indisputable right to abuse the favours of the Holy See. We may safely accept the *Bombay Gazette's* view of the question as that of every sensible man to whom the Padroadists may appeal. They have found that educated Englishmen have a great deal of respect for the Pope, a greater measure of contempt for Portugal, and certain notions of fair play that prevent them from lending their sympathy to the Padroado for no better reason than that it is a stumbling-block to the Holy See. Our contemporary considers it a very suspicious circumstance that the champions of the Padroado are at so much pains to prove that the King of Portugal possesses rights of patronage apart from all questions as to the manner in which those rights are exercised. In a word they maintain that the King of Portugal's rights are absolutely inalienable. It has been pointed out before that this theory is opposed to Canon Law, but it is the only theory that will serve the Padroadist's view. No attempt is made to prove that Portugal has deserved well of the Church in modern times. All that our Padroadist friends can urge upon a Portugal must be favoured without any regard to her merits or demerits. It is Portugal and not the Catholic Church whose interests ought to be consulted.

THE HYDERABAD LIBEL CASE.

Mr. Verner, against whom the prosecution was withdrawn on his furnishing important information to the complainant in the Hyderabad libel case, is posing as an injured man and complaining that the newspaper comments have all but ruined his literary reputation. Writing to the *Deccan Times* he makes very serious charges against the State connected with the affairs. The connection with this miserable conspiracy are both uncharitable and unjust, but would have been considerably modified had the statement I made to Major Neville's solicitors been published. Unlike Edwards, I am extremely anxious that the whole circumstances of the plot should be thoroughly and exhaustively investigated. I demand this in justice to myself, and in order to expose one of the foulest conspiracies ever organised against an innocent person. I have already publicly advertised that I was neither the editor nor proprietor of the *Telegraph* newspaper at the time the libel was published, and that it was written by me under strong protest and at the dictation of a Hyderabad official and at the command of Edwards. It was not until after the libel had been written that I ascertained the fact that it had been published for the express purpose of ousting Major Neville from his command and depriving him of the pension to which he would have become due on quitting the Nizam's service. The libel was written at the express wish of certain persons of position in His Highness' employ, and I here express my regret at the moment to divulge the names of these individuals and the measures adopted to ensure the success of the conspiracy. To expose all this at the time I was in Hyderabad would have drawn down upon me the vengeance of City personages who would have had no difficulty in getting me removed, and I was therefore compelled to reserve my confession till freed from the influences which surrounded me on all sides, and this was not until the morning of the 22nd July, the day before the trial. It is absolutely necessary that the Government should at once institute enquiries into the conspiracy, failing which I shall consider myself at liberty to publish, through the medium of the press, a plain and unvarnished statement of the whole affair, and also the names of the individuals implicated.

THE INADEQUATE DEFENCES OF MADRAS.

The *Madras Mail* publishes a correspondence which has taken place between the Government and the Madras Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the defences of the town. The following are the chief points of interest in the communications on this important subject:—

On the 27th April the Chamber of Commerce telegraphed to the Military Secretary, Government of India:—"Inadequate protection of town Madras against hostile descent on this part of Coromandel Coast having caused unofficial community great uneasiness, Chamber has to-day addressed Government of India, inviting Government consider urgent importance of restoring public confidence by directing that such steps may be taken for completing defences as may seem expedient to Viceroy Council."

On the following day the Chairman of the Chamber wrote to the Government of India:—The Chamber is prompted by no spirit of alarm, but by a perception of the Imperial and local importance of the subject, to address the Government of India with regard to what seem to it to be the inadequate defences of the Presidency capital Madras. The fact is not forgotten by the Chamber that Madras was bombarded, and captured, by Admiral Labourdonnais in the year 1746, when its Governor and the principal inhabitants were taken prisoners to Pondicherry; that it remained for three years in possession of the French, when it was restored by virtue of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle; and that, in 1758, it was attacked and invested by M. Lally, but was saved by the timely arrival of a British squadron from Bombay. Thus, unlike Fort William in Calcutta, and the old Fort of Bombay, Fort St. George is not an English creation, but has been assailed on the town similar to what occured in 1746 might speedily be avenged, but the demands which may be made on the ships on the East India Station by Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Ceylon, Burmah, &c., on the Government, and Honourable Mr. Hope himself fully supported their recommendations. It is impossible that a man who has been on his legs the whole night can be fit for any duty during the day, although he has, perhaps, had a few hours rest. Under existing circumstances recruits do join the police for a time; but no sooner they are able to get themselves situated elsewhere, than they resign or desert. To preserve, therefore, an equilibrium for night as well as day duty, we think that such addition to the existing strength be sanctioned as would admit of a fair apportionment for the two duties. We cannot, at this juncture, omit to record our high appreciation at the manner in which the police is managed under the able superintendence of Mr. Henderson, and we feel sure that were our recommendation, as supporting those of eminent officers which have been before Government for years past, were acceded to, the Surat police would doubtless be in a high state of efficiency and the criminal classes considerably reduced.—*Surya Prakash.*

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directed to inform you that a letter addressed by the Madras Chamber of Commerce to the Government of India, under date the 27th April, 1885, regarding the defences of the town of Madras, has been transferred to the Government of Madras for disposal. In reply thereto, I am accordingly to acquaint you that the subject of the protection of the port of Madras has not escaped the earnest attention of the Government, who have already, in view of the possible event of war with a European power, urged on the Government of India the grave necessity for some arrangement with the Royal Naval authorities for the defence of the sea board of the Presidency in general, and for the safety of Madras in particular. Fully appreciating the danger incurred by retaining the principal Arsenal of the Presidency within reach of the cannon of a hostile vessel, the Government have ordered a committee of experienced officers to assemble for the purpose of considering the question of transferring, to a suitable locality, inland, the valuable military material, ammunition, and stores, now kept in Fort St. George, while a board of officers has been convened with orders to place before Government, as soon as possible, the best plan they can devise for the defences of the Gun Powder Factory. The character of the sea defences to be adopted must necessarily be left to the Naval authorities, but the Government of Madras are confident that the arrangements that will be made to meet the peculiar requirements of the case, will be the best possible under the circumstances, including probably the location of a heavily armed cruiser with torpedo boats in the vicinity of Madras. With reference, however, to machine guns, of which mention is made by the Chamber, I am to state that recent trials of the Gardner Machine gun have given such unsatisfactory results that the War Office have ordered further experiments, both with this and the Nordenfelt gun, to be made in England. The value of this description of gun in certain cases of emergency is, however, recognised, and its adoption for service has been recommended by the Ordnance Committee, but the Government understand that the establishments at which these weapons are manufactured are at the present time so overtaxed that orders cannot be executed for some months to come. There is, therefore, but little prospect of machine guns reaching this country yet a while. I am to add that if the Chamber of Commerce had made enquiries of the Local Government *at the first instance* the information now afforded would have been readily given, and public anxiety would probably have been at once relieved.

On the 6th July the Chairman replied to the Military Secretary to the Government of Madras:—I am desired by the Chamber to enquire whether the Government is in a position to supplement that information with a statement of any definite progress that has been made since the 23rd May for the better defence of the sea-board of the Presidency in general, and for the safety of the town of Madras in particular. It has been rumoured that the guns now mounted on the Beach Batteries are to be replaced by much more powerful ordnance, but nothing has transpired as to the probable date when this very important substitution will be effected. The Chamber is especially anxious to know whether the Government of India has yet seen its way to locating a heavily armed cruiser to patrol this coast, with its head-quarters at the port of Madras.

To this enquiry the local Government replied on the 21st July:—In answer to a reference on the subject of Madras Defences, the Madras Government have been informed by the Government of India that the Naval Commander-in-Chief has fully considered the requirements of Madras, and has taken such measures as the resources at his disposal will allow for the defence of Indian ports. The recommendation of this Government for the removal of the Arsenal from Fort St. George to the Fort at Vellore is now under the consideration of the Government of India, pending the completion of the estimate for the execution of the project. No information has been received by the Government regarding the issue of heavier ordnance for the Beach Batteries at Madras, but they have been instructed that 6 machine guns will shortly be supplied by the Home Government.

SINGULAR CASE OF KIDNAPPING.

Last week at Calcutta a young Eurasian girl, between 12 and 13 years of age, residing with her parents in Mott's lane, was reported to be missing. Mr. Aratoon, the police officer of the section, took up the investigation, and found that a native jockey, who had as his companion a young girl answering the description given, had engaged a *tiecca gharry* in the vicinity of Wellington-square, and alighted at Bousouee Bazaar, Baitaghatta. The officer then picked up the driver of the *gharry*, who pointed out the locality where the couple had alighted. The fact that a Eu asian girl was the inmate of one of the huts seemed to have been the topic of conversation, and the inspector had no difficulty in finding the object of his search. The girl, at the time Mr. Aratoon found her, was dressed in a pretty *saree*, had native slippers on her feet, and had her eyes painted with some peculiar composition, which forms a very necessary part in every Mahomedan belle's *toilette*. The girl was brought home thus dressed. On Thursday Mr. Virginia Barrett charged a Mahomedan roughrider in the employ of Messrs. Cook and Co., with having kidnapped her daughter, Roseline Elizabeth Catherine, aged 12 years, from her lawful guardianship. The case for the prosecution was that the accused is a neighbour of the prosecutrix; that he had occasionally to come to the house to ask for odds and ends; that the family being to poor circumstances were compelled to accept offers of small loans from him; that on the morning in question he was seen talking to her; that on the night of Monday she was missed from the house by her father during the absence of the mother who had gone to see a sick friend; and that the Police, on information received, traced her to Mahomedan but house in Moonshee Bazaar (Circular Road), from whence she was brought away, and the prisoner thereafter ar

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 8.

REUTER'S London Stock Exchange quotations of yesterday show as the only movements a recovery of ¼ in French Rentes, and a decline of like extent in 4 per cent. Rupee Paper.

In General Produce a partial advance of 3d. was quoted in Linseed, but other articles were unchanged.

Cotton in Liverpool continues to improve, the tone at the close yesterday being reported strong, with a day's sales of 10,000 bales. Americans were 1-16d. higher both on the spot and to arrive, and in New York the quotations exhibited an advance of 1-16 cent. on the spot and 5 points in futures. The source of the improvement, there can be little doubt, is the statistical position, which is daily assuming greater strength. Small as the trade demand is, the Liverpool stock has now fallen to 100,000 bales below last year, and the visible supply is 363,000 bales less. Manchester in the meantime is gaining in tone somewhat from reduced production, and this will prevent short time being so extensively adopted, as it would need to be to entirely counteract the tendency of the figures.

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 7th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Total supply of all kinds.....	1,430,000	1,793,250	1,967,450
" " Surats...	263,000	618,150	527,610

For the United Kingdom only the figures are—

Stock in Liverpool	725,000	825,650	932,340
" London	22,000	71,000	47,910
American afloat	10,000	31,000	35,000
East Indian "	29,000	65,000	118,000
	784,000	992,650	1,133,250
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 9-16d.	6d.	5 11-16d.
" Good Fair Dholleras ...	4 11-16d.	5d.	4 1-16d.
Difference....	¼d.	1¼d.	1½d.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Week's receipts	2,000	2,500	10,000
" Exports to U. K.	6,000	15,000	11,000
" " Cont.....	8,000	1,000	5,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept ..	4,690,000	4,756,50	5,928,000
" Exports to U. K. " ..	2,368,000	2,357,000	2,814,000
" " Cont. " ..	1,431,000	1,444,000	1,875,000
" Stock in the Ports	191,000	193,000	279,000

Cotton here maintains the same position. The improvement in Liverpool in no way developes the inquiry for Surats, and prices remain nominally unaltered from week's end to week's end.

WHEAT has been rather firmer to-day, and exporters have been offering slightly higher prices. About 1,200 tons Ekdani are said to have changed hands at Rs. 3-13½ per cwt. railway terms, and Rs. 26½ to Rs. 26½ per candy bazaar terms. No. 1 Club Delhi is in fair demand at Rs. 3-11 to Rs. 3-11½, and Soft Red Ahmedabad is advanced to Rs. 24½ per candy.

SEEDS.—Linseed is strong at Rs. 6-4 per cwt., but in other kinds there is no change.

FREIGHTS are steady at previous rates. The s.s. Elwin has been fixed for Naples or Genoa at 26s. 3d. at 2s. ex., with the option of Hull or Antwerp at 20s. Current rates for steamers on the berth are :—

Liverpool ....Ready	20	New scale.
Continent ..... "	20	
Open Charter .. "	20	
Havre..... "	20	
Antwerp ..... "	20	
Marseilles ..... "	30-3	at 2 ex
Trieste-Venice.. "	20	

EXCHANGE to-day has been quite at a standstill as regards business, and quotations have not altered in the slightest. Closing rates are :—

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s 6 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s 6 13-16d.	
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6 15-16d.	
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 7d.	
Francs, 3 months' sight	2·01	

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened firm rather at Rs. 98 3-16 for Fours ready, Rs. 97 13-16 forward ; but during the day Rs. 98⅛ and Rs. 97⅞ became the established quotations.

SHARES.—Spinning and Weaving Mills have been firmer, and in some few cases Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 higher. Other companies are unaltered.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay.....	20,000	500	nil	8 p.ct.	726
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	nil	10 do.	230xd
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	nil	5 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	nil	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B.					
Corporation	60,000	$125	nil	17½ do.	4 8
National Bank of India	37,32	£ 250		do.	103

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£137xd
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	..	£100	..	..	£114xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,30	1,000	1,00	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	50	Rs. 1	432½
Angle-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	10	Rs. 2	96
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	50	Rs. 17½	325
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,00	1,0	Rs 30	655
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhawanagur Mills ..	9,0 0	100	1,00	..	14
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,..	Rs. 30	865
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld...	2,75	2,0	2	..	160
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	5	Rs. 40	710
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	700
Connaught Mills	840	500	50	..	525
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,00	1	Rs. 30	65
City of Bombay.....	600	1,00	1,00	..	7·0
D. Spinning	3,000	2,	2,0	..	192½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,0	1,	..	10
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,500	5	5	Rs. 25	69xd
Fraser Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,0	1,..	2.	565
Golam Rasa S. Co. ..	2,00.	5	5	..	430
Gordon Mills	1,000	1,00	1,00	..	1·0
Hindustan Mills	1,20	1,	1	Rs. 40	750
Hinguanat Mill Co..	700	50	50	7.	685
Hyderabad Spinning Co	700	1,..	1,..	Rs 50	1,065
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	4 0	5	50	Rs. 20	420
Indian Manuf. Co. Ld.	568	1,00	1, 0	..	910
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	50	..	425
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,34	5	5	Rs. 40	5.
Kwaz Bustoo	1,350	1	1	Rs 3.	1,015
Kamatan.....	750	1 0	1	Rs 3	500
Kohinoor	1,00	1	1	Rs. 40	833
Meeanna				..	102xd
Mutual	3,500	1	1	Rs. 5	141
Manchester	500	1 0	1..	160	2,40
Mazagon	650	1	1..	Rs. 3.	590
Oriental	1,000	1	1,0	Rs. 2	1.1½
Oriental Jute Co. ..	500	25	2	Rs. 3	18½
Oriental Spinning ..	1,4	1	1	Rs. 50	1,38
Ollapore	750	1 0	1	..	550
Phœnix				..	102xd
Prince	3,000	1	1	..	500
Ravee	1,20	1	1	20	995
Standard	1,000	1	1	..	10
Sassoon	1,000	1	1	..	1·5

MR. N. H GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 14, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite Watson's Hotel.

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N 3, HORNBY ROW,
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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headach s and Giddiness.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS. W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

"EUREKA" SPECTACLES,
ADAPTED by MR. LAZARUS'
SYSTEM perfectly correct defects of each eye, giving natural sight, and keeping the eyes cool and comfortable to a degree hitherto unknown by spectacle wearers.
Mr Lazarus' Pamphlet with testimonials and instructions for Mofussilite gratis.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, opposite Watson's Hotel. | No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames, of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, so as to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First class certificate and silver medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.
In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.
MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

ABBOTT—August 2, at Ahmednagar, the wife of Capt. F. Abbott, 2nd Sind Horse, of a son.

PRIESTLEY—August 3, at Kolhapur, the wife of Rev. John J. Priestley, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

MARRIAGE.

DE BRAE—COXEN—August 4, at Fort Phillour, Punjab, by the Rev. W. Ellison, Chaplain of Jullunder, Victor Edgar de Brac, C.E., to Susie, eldest daughter of the late Redmond Uniacke Coxen, C.E.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1885.

THE telegraphic summary of Lord Randolph Churchill's Budget statement leaves more than one point in obscurity ; though it is not difficult, in the light of what is known in India regarding the financial re-arrangements that have been made since the Budget was printed in March, to gain something more than a general idea of the drift of the Secretary of State's exposition. The full version of the Budget speech will be awaited with unusual interest this year. Everybody is curious to see how Lord Randolph Churchill has used his 'prentice hand in exhibiting the complexities of Indian finance. The *Standard* had accused him of ignorance and incompetence, and we doubt not that he did his best to repel [illegible] of the accusation. The [illegible]diation, we suspect, would have been not the less effective if Lord Randolph Churchill had stuck more closely than he appears to have done. His to his task [illegible]on Lord Ripon might have come in attack[illegible] another time. We hope that its inapord[illegible]ness was atoned for by its moderaaccurate knowledge. It is easy to accuse Lord Ripon of want of in regard to the Russian advance—asy as it proverbially is to be wise tact. As a matter of fact, Lord saw troubles on the frontier, and precautionary measures, long before public saw any reason for alarm. we entirely misunderstand the h Lord Salisbury and his colleagues ed upon, it differs very slightly that attitude of vigilant strength- borders and developing of impor- communication which has been since 1880. Lord Salisbury and however they may differ in ways and means, are in essenent as to the impolicy of udue importance to measures dvance of our position. Where advantage—even the polemic raising discussions of this sort ? a will attach small importance the Budget statement. But we rd with very real interest indeed account of Lord Randolph erences to land revenue. The that he promised that steps o "resettle the Indian Land claration which, so long as it is nly in that form, can give only a hopelessly confusing idea of the intention of the Government. The tenures and methods of assessment for land revenue purposes are so varied that a general resettlement would be about as easy as an equalisation of atmospheric pressure between the Himalayas and Cape Comorin. But we know that the operations of the Settlement and Survey Department, in one at least of the three Presidencies, are the subject of chronic discontent. We know, too, that the question was brought under the notice of the present Secretary of State when he came here in search of health and knowledge eight months ago. The announcement therefore will awaken lively, if vague, expectations in the Bombay Presidency. It is so characteristic of human nature to think that our own troubles are greater than those of other people that it would excite no astonishment if in Bombay the steps which are promised for the resettlement of the land revenue should be anticipated as specially applicable to the needs of this Presidency. Lord Randolph Churchill's promise that next year a committee of inquiry into the present system of government in India shall be appointed is pretty certain to be fulfilled, no matter which party may be in office. A Conservative Ministry would be bound to honour their own pledge ; a Liberal Ministry would take care not to be behind the other party in reforming zeal. Lord Randolph Churchill's association with Mr. Slagg's motion on the constitution of the Secretary of State's Council has brought in its train the promise of important changes, and we already seem to see in anticipation the first-fruits of the new *régime* at the India Office.

In the account which Lord Randolph Churchill gave of the effect of the recent military expenditure there was little that was new. As we explained some weeks ago, the crisis which set in with the attack on Penjdeh led to a total excess military expenditure in this country of about £2,400,000—£600,000 less than the original estimate, which was framed when the situation looked at its worst. Other heavy expenditure was undertaken for military purposes, though it was not classed under strictly military expenditure. This includes an outlay of about £90,000 for relaying a portion of the Persian Gulf cable, the enhanced subsidy of a quarter of a million sterling to the Amir, an extra expenditure of nearly £1,200,000 for the Bolan Railway and the Sind-Pishin extension and for other frontier railway purposes. Finally, the exceptional magnitude of the opium crop for the coming year entails a present extra expenditure—to be more than recouped hereafter, of course—of £600,000. These items all but suffice to make up the £4,960,000 excess expenditure which Lord Randolph Churchill reported to the House of Commons on Thursday night. On the other side there have been—as we have been frequently and not always pleasantly reminded in India during the past few weeks—some very important reductions of expenditure, amounting in the aggregate to more than a million and three-quarters sterling, reducing the deficit to £3,100,000 according to Lord Randolph Churchill's account, though we believe it really stands at £50,000 more than that. And this, we know, has been covered by the ordinary Public Works and Irrigation Loan of two-and-a-half millions, *plus* an additional million which covers the expenditure on account of the special military preparations of the year. Considering the magnitude of the preparations, the crisis has been well tided over.

Up to this point the interest in the Secretary of State's exposition was mainly retrospective. But Lord Randolph Churchill touched a subject of grave importance in its bearings upon the finances of India when he announced that there would be an increase of 22,750 men to the native army in India, and a proportionate addition—presumably about 10,500—to the British troops here. Now, the army charges in the Budget for the current year are estimated at fifteen millions and three-quarters sterling, exclusive of military works. The estimate was of course framed on the assumption that the army would be kept at its normal strength—that is to say, of 125,000 native and 60,000 British troops. If the addition to the British army in India is to be exactly proportionate to that in the native army, the increase would be one of about ten thousand men. The arithmetical inference is that the cost of the army will shortly be increased by rather more than two-and-a-half millions sterling. Our Simla correspondent says that the additional charge is there estimated at two millions ; but this would appear to be a rather hopeful estimate. Looking at the future in the most favourable light it seems a settled thing that next year will see a permanent addition of more than two crores of rupees to the expenditure of India, unless the Home Government are prepared to deal in an equitable manner with the military responsibilities imposed upon this country. These responsibilities might fairly be limited to the internal defence of the country and to the maintenance of order within its borders. For those purposes the existing establishment is abundantly large. We are bearing to the full the charges connected therewith, paying to the Home Government rather more than enough to recompense the services of the British troops in Indian stations. We are paying for the railways and military roads which are to strengthen our frontier defences. Can our obligations fairly be held to go beyond all this ? India need not appeal *in formâ pauperis*, though the poverty of the country is a fact which must not be left out of account. Our claim must rest on the large fact that the defence of India is a task of Imperial, and not solely of Indian, obligation. And that fact would be ignored if the [illegible] cost of the proposed additi[illegible] were thrown upon a people who find it exceedingly hard to bear the burdens already imposed upon them, and to whom any large addition to taxation would be a grievous calamity.

WE publish to-day a Resolution of the Government of Bombay which deals with the allegations of violence on the part of a Civilian towards a fellow-passenger to which we incidentally alluded on Saturday. The matter, as we stated, has been made the subject of departmental inquiry, and it is evident that the account of it which was given in a vernacular journal was inaccurate and exaggerated. But the case so far differed from the recklessly imaginative stories which we disposed of on Saturday that it had a basis of truth wide enough to rest upon it a very severe censure of the conduct of the gentleman inculpated. There was no violence either of speech or act, but there was an overreaching discourtesy for which it would be much easier to find an example in comedy—and not very high comedy either—than in actual life. Mr. Maconochie had no other reason for his conduct than a fastidious egotism, under the influence of which he persuaded himself that a venerable and inoffensive Brahmin who was his fellow-passenger must not be allowed to look on while he and a companion were getting their breakfast. A cat may look at a king ; and it would be curious to learn on what ground Mr. Maconochie decided against the propriety of a Brahmin looking at a breakfasting Civilian. For we take it that he did not mean it as a serious excuse when he alleged that there was only room for two in the compartment, and that he and his friend wanted to breakfast comfortably. Unless Mr. Maconochie wished to emulate the Mad Hatter in "Alice in Wonderland," and get his breakfast "all round the carriage," as that whimsical being took his tea "all round the table," there must have been room enough and to spare. We are very much afraid that it was no special desire for comfort, but a strangely exalted self-consciousness, which led him to decide, *exparte*, that his convenience must be ministered to at the inconvenience of his neighbour. It is not at all a satisfactory element in the case that the station master to whom he first signified his pleasure on the subject should without protest have undertaken the highly improper office of asking a gentleman who had an absolutely equal right with Mr. Maconochie to a place in the carriage, to give up his rights as a first-class passenger, and content himself with second-class accommodation. If it is a marvellous thing that any one should have done as Mr. Maconochie did, it is scarcely less marvellous that a railway official should have been found to co-operate with him. There was an unfortunate concurrence of unreasonableness on the part of passenger and railway official which it is difficult to look upon as other than phenomenal. However this may be, no one will refuse assent to the judgment which the Governor in Council has passed upon Mr. Maconochie's conduct in describing it as "overbearing, intolerant, and improper." Upon that point there will be no difference of opinion. But it is open to question whether the penalty which the Government have imposed is not excessive. It is no small punishment upon a Civil Servant of any grade to bar his promotion for two years ; for a Civilian's career is short and promotion is slow at the best. And though we do not offer the suggestion in palliation of Mr. Maconochie's offence, it should still be taken into account that though it was, serious it was not committed in abuse of his official position. That is an element in the case which does not appear to have been considered, and the result is that Mr. Maconochie has been punished for purely personal misconduct by a penalty which would not have been inadequate had he been guilty of a grave official delinquency. We commend this view of the matter to the notice of the Government, without any desire whatever to minimise the gravity of an offence which all reasonable people will regard as an act of intolerable presumption.

IT is to be hoped that H. E. the Governor will give careful consideration to the memorial praying the Government to remit the enhanced term of imprisonment awarded to the engine-driver, Catley, by the High Court under the circumstances set forth in the report of the proceedings published on Saturday. The case had been dealt with by Mr. J. W. Tawney, Deputy Commissioner of Narsingpur, who after an exhaustive inquiry sentenced Catley to a month's simple imprisonment. Catley, a driver of long service and good character on the G. I. P. Railway, was charged with endangering life by disregarding the rule which directs that a driver shall stop his train when the distance signal is at "danger." On the 18th April last, at night, Catley was driving a goods train into the Kardi station ; he ran past the distance signal, and came into collision with another goods train which was being shunted at the time. The shock caused considerable damage, and a guard of the train run into was killed. Catley declared that the red danger signal was not visible ; that he saw the arm was down, and he believed that it indicated all clear, and seeing green lights further on, thought he was safe in proceeding. There was a conflict of evidence as to the state of the red light ; but the magistrate held that it showed danger, and that the arm should not have been depended upon at night. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, the magistrate held that there was no moral blame attaching to Catley's error or oversight, and he awarded a month's simple imprisonment as a punishment. When the return of the criminal cases of the districts came up to the High Court, the papers were sent for, with a view to further inquiry. At the hearing Mr. Branson represented Catley, and made a strong appeal for him, and deprecated further punishment on the ground of his good character, and of his having been disclassed in his employment, to his serious pecuniary injury, which pressed the more heavily as he had seven children to support, and received no pay whatever during his trial and imprisonment. In addition to these considerations, the learned counsel stated that it could be shown by affidavit that the accused's imprisonment had conduced to the death of his eldest daughter ; so that he was very heavily afflicted indeed. The case was heard by Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas and Mr. Justice Wedderburn. The former stated that the court could not consider any circumstance which was not on the record. The Government may, however, very properly take into purview all the circumstances of a case brought to its cognizance. The judges enhanced the sentence of the court below to six months' rigorous imprisonment. "The safety of the public who have to travel by railways," said the Hon'ble Mr. Haridas in concluding his judgment, "requires that severe punishment should be given for such offences." The public will perhaps think that their interests might be adequately protected by sufficient punishment in such cases, and that a harsh enhancement of a reasonable sentence already inflicted does not in any appreciable degree contribute to the safety of railway travelling. If it had been shown, or even alleged upon reasonable grounds, that the accident was due to drink or to gross incompetence on the part of Catley, the enhancement of the sentence would be right and necessary. But the fact is not disputed that Catley was quite sober ; that he was an experienced and steady driver, in whom his superiors had full confidence. The oversight or mistake at the worst was the affair of a moment, which, as the magistrate declared, did not involve any moral blame. This being established it seems to us that the cautionary punishment of a month's simple imprisonment—supplemented as it was by the loss of standing under the railway rules and the continuous fine thence resulting—sufficiently marked the offence, and was an adequate warning to engine-drivers in general. Nothing is to be gained by adding to the worry and anxiety of a very arduous calling by the certainty that any momentary failure of duty will involve hard labour and a minimum of six months in an Indian prison. It is impossible to get the best work and the maximum of coolness and nerve out of men by such a system as that. Heavy and degrading punishments should be dealt out for crimes, not for faults. The power of the High Court to re-open cases already disposed of, and enhance the sentences administered by courts which have heard the witnesses and have sifted out the facts at first hand, may be useful in certain exceptional circumstances. But no one will deny that it is a power which must be regarded with considerable misgiving, and should be watched by the Government and by the public with extreme vigilance. No power of the kind is possessed by the superior courts in England ; such an act of interference as that which the Bombay High Court has just accomplished would set the United Kingdom in an uproar. The memorial which has been addressed to the Bombay Government, urging that the needless and severe enhancement of a penalty which was sufficiently apportioned to the character of the offence, should be set aside, deserves, and we hope will receive, the favourable attention of His Excellency in Council.

A CORRESPONDENT having noted the telegram from Calcutta which appeared in our Saturday's impression setting forth that two natives, Knights of the Star of India, had quarrelled and gone to law, and that Mr. Justice Pigot had declared his readiness to bring about a reconciliation, and even to take the case as an arbitrator to prevent a family feud, asks why should not such a course be taken in Bombay in regard to the well-known case in which a son has sued his father for a division of property ? In this case the enormous sum of two lakhs have been already squandered in costs and incidental expenses, and the case is still undecided, an appeal being threatened. And the appeal apparently may be carried further, to the Privy Council in London. The question is asked whether in such a case, where a family of standing is menaced with heavy losses by the urging of a claim not hitherto heard of on this side of India, and founded on obscure texts of abstruse and antique Hindu theology, some effort might not be usefully made to obtain a decision without useless and shameful waste of the family substance. Mr. Justice Pigot's considerate and unselfish offer to personally intervene to stop fraternal strife, seems to show that there is no legal impediment in the way of extra-judicial action to mitigate or end the Bombay scandal.

NOTES FROM FOOCHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FOOCHOW, JULY 3.

THE tea market, Foochow's sole *raison d'être* so far as foreign residents are concerned, is now in full swing. For a body of men who are engaged in a losing trade the Foochow tea merchants certainly are the merriest of people. Although there are signs in many quarters that the pace is killing, the transition from their former magnificence to smaller ways of living has been so gradual, and so little avowed, that it is scarcely noticed. Yet there can be no doubt that this once flourishing trade, affording in its time some magnificent "booms," is now in dire straits, and people who are disinterested enough to look matters in the face do not hesitate to number the years to elapse before the trade totally ceases. Already house property is becoming a drug, and rents, always extravagant, are coming down to a reasonable level. The settlement is gradually assuming the aspect of an English town which has lost all its prosperity since the introduction of railways took away its coach custom. Rows of empty houses and closed-up hongs are multiplying, and general dead-and-aliveness seems to have set in so inveterately that even a tea season in full operation fails to relieve it.

Prices are lower than last year, but the quality of the tea offered is so deplorably bad that, even at the lower prices, it seems doubtful whether it can be handled with any profit. The Chinese are no less curious in their conduct of such little trade as they possess than in many of their customs. Many thousands of people in the tea districts will positively be in distress if they find no market for the tea they grow. The arsenal here, which the French did not destroy, will be deprived of the sinews of war if the trade ceases, and one of the most important customs stations in China will shrink to insignificant proportions if deprived of its tea revenue. Yet, for all the appeals and protests of their European customers to improve and maintain the quality of their produce, year by year the tea steadily declines in quality. Every day the exactions of the Chinese Government increase the burdens under which the trade has been staggering for years, and it becomes more and more evident that a literary mandarinate is killing the goose which lays so many golden eggs for their Government, which can no more keep up the battle on the classics, without money, than any other Government. So many things fall together to emphasise the troubles under which the trade is labouring. The quality of the tea is bad, but it is cheaper, which is to some extent a compensation. But the straits the Chinese are in to raise money owing to their recent trouble with France makes capital dearer. By levying on the profits of the native growers and brokers, the prices are prevented from sinking in the same ratio as the quality. The political outlook is so dark that war risks have to be added to the usual rates of assurance. A steamer ring, euphemistically termed a "Conference," is forcing up the rates of freight by tempting promises of a rebate. The anchorage is now thirty miles from the settlement, instead of seven as before the French came, making the cost and time occupied in shipping nearly double, and adding another risk to the ordinary ones, by the cargo-boats being obliged to go over a tract of river studded with torpedoes, the whereabouts of which are not quite certain even to those who put them down. As regards the steamer ring, some serious attempts are being made to break it, and although the conditions for participation in the rebate, as laid down by the Conference, are very stringent, the temptation to make a little profit is too great, and there appears to be every probability that an outside steamer will get filled at a rate some seventy per cent. lower than that demanded by the Conference steamers. The practical closing of the port has turned out a much more serious obstacle than was expected. Steamers now have to load at the mouth of the river in an exposed, cramped anchorage, and although the Chinese officials here are reported to have been telegraphed to from Pekin to remove the obstructions, they say they cannot act upon a telegram ; they must have formal orders to open the port before they can think of doing so. Tso-Tsang-Tang, the Chinese Generalissimo here, is by no means satisfied of the *bonâ fides* of the French, and there is a sufficiently strong body of officials at his back to keep the port closed for some time yet. Three steamers have left up to now for England, but the first Australian steamer has not yet got away. Shipments are going on actively, although business is listless and dispirited. Australia is depended upon a great deal for remunerative business, but the little trade has been "drummed" so mercilessly by emissaries of the firms here that it is very nearly spoilt.

The Indian tea crop, which long ago assumed the dimensions of a good big cloud over the prospects of the China market, is being watched earnestly, and Indian growers may thank an imbecile Chinese Government for being let off so easily as they are in the competition they experience from this side. Given a little ordinary care on the part of the Chinese Government, Foochow teas of unequalled quality, and at low prices, could be poured in any quantity on the home and Australian markets. All that human beings can do has been done by the foreign merchants here. They have petitioned and croaked until they are tired. Consuls and Ministers have fulminated pompous despatches, but all to no purpose. The growers maltreat their trees and starve their ground, brokerages multiply instead of diminishing, carriage is precarious and dear, money is scarce, commercial confidence is weak, and, above all, there is a despotic Government eternally descending on the gains of those engaged in the trade, levying contributions under any pretext to an extent which often becomes preposterous.

Amidst the general depression, the only line of business which seems to pay is the brick-tea trade with Russia *via* Siberia. The factories here are kept going, and pretty reliable report affirms that the Russians manage to make a steady 12 to 20 per cent. profit. They have a close market, there being only two large firms and one small house engaged in the manufacture here. No other foreigners than Russians are engaged in the business, and their fat prosperity almost jars when it is compared with the state of affairs in what should be a better department of the tea trade.

Business appears to go on in a very Micawber-like way. With the Russians picking quarrels with England, France just concluding a humiliating treaty with China, and Corea surely becoming a bone of contention, there is no saying what may not turn up, and if whatever turns up gives prices a fillip, very much the better. If it has the contrary effect, either "withdraw" or wait till the "boom," which never seems to come, puts in an appearance.

The future before China is great, if the Government will only open it properly ; and unfortunately while they are being persuaded to grow the grass many a good horse is starving. The opening of China is her only hope, to say nothing of the effect it will have on British trade.

BOMBAY MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS' WAR SONG.

"A steed ! a steed ! of matchless speede !"
A sword of metal keene !
Al else to noble heartes is drosse,
Al else on earth is meane.
The neighynge of the war-horse prowde,
The rowleing of the drum,
The clangour of the trumpet lowde—
Be soundes from Heaven that come.
And oh ! the thundering presse of knightes
When as their war-cryes swelle
May tole from Heaven an angel bright
And rowse a fiend from hell.
Then mounte ! then mounte, brave gallants all,
And don your helmes amaine :
Deathe's couriers, Fame and Honour, call
Us to the field againe.
No shrewish teares shall fill our eye
When the sword-hilts in our hand—
Heart-whole we'll part, and no whit sighe
For the fayrest of the land.
Let piping swaine and craven wight
Thus weepe and puling crye,
Our business is like men to fight,
And hero-like to die !

URIAH TWITTERS, Farrier-Major.
Volunteers' Camp, Malabar Point, Aug. 8.

A CIVIL SERVANT CENSURED FOR DISCOURTESY.

THE following is the Resolution of Government on the charges of discourtesy made against a member of the Bombay Civil Service to which reference was made in our editorial columns on Saturday :—

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 4th August.

Memorandum from the Public Works Department of the Secretariat, Railway, No. 7-p., dated 12th May 1885—Transferring for enquiry and such action as may be necessary a memorandum No. 7-p.s., of the same date, from the Consulting Engineer for Railways, together with its accompanying letter from the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, on the subject of the alleged forcible ejectment of a native passenger from a first class railway carriage by Mr. A. F. Maconochie, C.S., Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, in April last.

Letter from the Collector of Ahmedabad, No. 1504, dated 30th May 1885—Submitting with his remarks a letter from Mr. Maconochie furnishing the explanation called for by Government.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 2009, dated 3rd June 1885.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 2336, dated 30th June 1885—Stating that the Collector and District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, reports that no prosecution has been instituted by the Bramhachari against Mr. Maconochie.

Memorandum from the Public Works Department of the Secretariat, No. 608-e., dated 9th July 1885—Forwarding a letter from Mr. H. V. R. Kemball, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department.

RESOLUTION.—The facts of the case would appear to be as follows. On April 16th last an old native gentleman, a Hindu priest by name Bhomanand Vishveshvaranand, was travelling by the mixed train from Patri to Ahmedabad. The train contained but one first-class compartment in which on its arrival at the Chharodi Station were seated this Hindu gentleman and Mr. Kemball, an Assistant Engineer of the Public Works Department. At Chharodi where the mixed train stopped several minutes to allow another train to pass Mr. Maconochie, Assistant Collector in the Ahmedabad District, was waiting with the intention of proceeding by it to Sanand. Mr. Kemball when the train stopped at Chharodi alighted and went to the waiting-room where he met Mr. Maconochie who proposed to him that they should breakfast together in the train. Mr. Kemball then mentioned the fact that there was a Hindu priest in the first-class compartment, whereupon Mr. Maconochie requested the station-master to suggest to this gentleman that he should move from the first class into an empty second-class compartment. The station-master acted as desired, and Mr. Bhomanand complying with the request made to him quitted the first-class compartment and entered one for second-class passengers. The attendants on the Hindu priest, however, apparently disapproved of his leaving the first-class carriage at the request of the station-master and at the instance of Mr. Maconochie, and before the latter gentleman left the waiting-room and appeared on the platform induced Mr. Bhomanand to return to his former seat in the first-class compartment, to which Mr. Kemball had also gone back. Mr. Maconochie after remonstrating with the priest's attendants for their conduct in persuading him to take again his seat in the first-class carriage proceeded himself to that carriage and urged on the priest to go back to the second-class carriage "where he would be comfortable by himself whilst Messrs. Kemball and Maconochie would be comfortable by themselves" in the first-class compartment. The priest objected stating that he had a first-class ticket, on which Mr. Maconochie pressed him to leave, asking him to go out, and eventually Mr. Bhomanand left the carriage and took his seat in a second-class compartment. At Sanand, where Mr. Maconochie left the train, he handed to a railway official the difference between a first and a second class railway fare from Chharodi to Sanand, asking that it should be given to the priest.

2. It is clear that the account given of what occurred in the *Hitechchu* and by Mr. Bhomanand is an incorrect and much exaggerated version of the facts. No violence whatever was used ; no assault was committed ; the Hindu gentleman was not forcibly ejected. But the Governor in Council sees no reason to doubt that Mr. Maconochie did practically order the Hindu priest out of the carriage using the words "Come, go out." Mr. Maconochie himself states that the priest had returned to the first-class compartment because his attendants told him that his dignity required him to do so. He also admits that the priest insisted on his right to remain there because he had a first-class ticket. It is impossible, therefore, to suppose that the priest left the carriage a second time except under compulsion.

3. The

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

PROBABLE SETTLEMENT OF THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

LONDON, AUG. 8.

The *Morning Post* publishes a paragraph stating that the Government have received most conciliatory despatches from M. de Giers regarding the Afghan frontier dispute, and that an immediate and amicable settlement of the question is now probable.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S BUDGET STATEMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 9.

With regard to Lord Randolph Churchill's statement on the Indian Budget, it was already well understood that the original Budget was completely upset owing to the Russian advance. To meet this the Indian Government incurred liabilities to the extent of £3,800,000, and extra charges increased the deficit to £4,900,000.

No fresh taxation is proposed. The deficit has been met by reduction in the Public Works Department and the loan of three-and-a-half millions. The expected permanent annual increase in the military expenditure is estimated at nearly two millions for increase in the native and British army, and for fortifications.

The Secretary of State spoke strongly in favour of economy in the Public Works Department, and against the supineness and want of foresight of Lord Ripon, who, he said, ought to have provided against the Russian advance, instead of spending the money on public works, remitting of taxation and of reducing the Army. Lord Randolph Churchill announced that during the next Parliament, the Government propose the instituting a Parliamentary inquiry into the present system of government in India, partly in order to hear the opinions of the educated natives.

INDISPOSITION OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OE BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 8.

It is reported that the state of Sir Rivers Thomson's health may necessitate a sea trip. He will probably go to Ceylon for a month, in which case Mr. H. A. Cockerell, the senior member of the Board of Revenue, will officiate for him.

SIR J. B. PHEAR'S CANDIDATURE.

A number of influential native gentlemen have issued a circular appealing to the public spirit and patriotism of their countrymen to subscribe a fund towards the payment of a portion of Sir John Budd Phear's expenses in standing as a Liberal candidate for the constituency of Honiton, as he is anxious to enter Parliament for the good of this country.

THE RECENT RAILWAY PROSECUTIONS

An application has been made by counsel in the Criminal Appellate Court, before Justices Wilson and Beverley, in the cases of the Sealdah Station Master *versus* Mr. Buskin and Major Thomas, who were fined to the extent of the value of their tickets, without which they had travelled on the railway line. After hearing counsel, their lordships granted a rule calling upon the Deputy Magistrate, as well as the station master at Sealdah, to show cause why the proceedings in these cases should not be set aside.

THE BANGALORE RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUG. 8.

SECOND DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap Hurdle Race. Distance—1½ miles.

Mr. Ralli's Brown Bess 1
Mr. Dignum's Liberator 2
Mr. Burlton's Gazelle 3

Three started. The last two came to grief at the second hurdle opposite the grand stand, and Brown Bess won as she liked. Time not taken. In the lotteries and betting Liberator was favourite.

SECOND RACE.—The Eastern Plate. Distance—1½ miles.

This was a hollow affair. Only two horses faced the starter, Black Prince, with 9st. 5lb. up, playing with his opponent the whole way, and winning as he liked.

THIRD RACE.—The Bangalore Cup. Distance—1½ miles.

Raja of Paikpara's Sunnylocks, 9st.,
Kendall 1
Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Kingaman, 9st. 3lb., Gerrard 2

Three horses started. Sunnylocks jumped off with a start and led all the way, winning in 2m. 17½secs. Betting :—Even on Sunnylocks and Robin Hood.

FOURTH RACE.—Mysore Purse. Distance—1½ miles.

Raja of Paikpara's Khamil, 8st. 2lb.,
Kendall 1
H. H. Aga Khan's Bakhtawar, 8st. 2lb.,
Pandoor 2
Hyderabad Confederacy's Keiser, 8st. 2lb., Hackney 3

Also ran: Egypt, William, and Torpedo. A good race. Khamil forged ahead after the first half, making the pace hot, and won by half a length. The third horse was well up. Time—3m. Betting:—6 to 4 on Keiser, 2 to 1 against Khamil. Egypt dropped dead after three-quarters of a mile had been run. Blackburn was riding, but was not hurt.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling Stakes. Distance—¾ mile.

Mr. Apcar's Sunrise, 7st., Greenhalgh ... 1
Mr. Dignum's Bushman, 7st. 7lb.,
Kendall 2

There was a good finish, and the race was won by a short head. The field were nowhere. Time—1m. 24 secs.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 8.

The services of Lieutenant Parsons have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

The Rev. J. Conterdine, of Lahore, resigns his appointment.

Mr. Murry, head clerk, Resident's office, and Munshi Ajudhia Persbad, tehsildar, are appointed Extra Assistant Commissioners in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Hyderabad, is appointed Extra Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere.

The following appointments are made in connection with the Bengal Establishment :—Surgeons Drury, Campbell, Dyson, Rogers, and Carroll having qualified at Netley.

Promotions.—To be Lieutenant-Colonels : Majors Rennick and Sparks. To be Major : Captina Gilchrist.

Major Newnham, General List, is promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Colonel Jenkins, C. B., retires from the Public Works Department.

The services of Mr. Barratt are placed at the disposal of the Engineers, Home Department.

Mr. Greer is transferred to the North-West Provinces.

Mr. Morse Perceval is transferred to Burma as Director-General of Railways.

The services of Mr. Thadbolt are placed at the disposal of the Director-General.

Mr. Sandford, Revenue Department of the State Railways, is posted to Bengal.

Mr. Partridge officiates as Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay.

LANDSLIPS AT SIMLA.

Above five inches of rain have fallen here during the last two days. Many landslips have occurred in consequence.

WRECKED IN THE TORRES STRAITS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, AUG. 8.

The s.s. Quetta arrived to-day, and reports that the ship John de Costa has become a total wreck in the Torres Straits. She had a cargo of horses from Melbourne for Calcutta. The wrecked ship and her cargo were subsequently sold for £150.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PROTECTION OF GIRLS.

LONDON, AUG. 8.

The House of Commons has finally passed the Bill for the protection of young girls.

THE CEYLON SECRETARYSHIP.

The Hon. C. C. Smith, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlement, has been appointed Colonial Secretary of Ceylon.

SIR DRUMMOND WOLFF'S MISSION.

LONDON, AUG. 9.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff has started on his mission to Constantinople, and will stay a day or two at Vienna *en route*.

GERMANY AND ZANZIBAR.

A German squadron of five men-of-war has arrived at Zanzibar.

THE FUNERAL OF GENERAL GRANT.

NEW YORK, AUG. 8

The funeral of General Grant, which took place here to-day, was a spectacle of great splendour. Enormous crowds lined the whole route. A large number of veterans of the Civil War formed part

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

PORT SAID, AUG. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, AUG. 7.

Total week's sales of Cotton	35,000	bales.
" " " Surats	3,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton ...	19,000	"
" " Surats	9,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	725,000	"
" " Surats	65,000	"
" " Cotton in London ...	22,000	"

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Good Fair Dhollera ..... 4 11-16.

The Manchester market has been very firm ; prices hardening.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76⅞
4½ " "	77½
3 " Consols for account	93⅝
3½ " Sterling Loan	101⅛
4s Silver " French Rentes	110
Bar Silver	49 3-16
Arrival—Edinburgh.	

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(AUGUST 9.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, imperfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, imperfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Direct, perfect. *Via* Valentia perfect *Via* Direct Cable perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoy perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoy, perfect.

Cable Suakim-Perim still interrupted.
Bangkok to Saigon still interrupted
Suez cable still working imperfectly.
Mandalay line still interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, NIGHT, August 8.

10 p.m. ..... 87·3

SUNDAY, August 9.

6 a.m.	78·6
10 a.m.	82·2
2 p.m.	83·6
4 p.m.	81·5

IN reply to the letter from the President of the Abkari Commission, a Resolution has been issued stating that His Excellency the Governor in Council has no objection to the admission of the public and of the representatives of the press to the meetings of the Commission.

THE *Kaiser-i-Hind* publishes the following telegram from its London correspondent :—"Lord Randolph Churchill's diatribe against Lord Ripon is condemned everywhere."

A CALCUTTA telegram to the *Kaiser-i-Hind* states that the Rev. Mr. Chuckerbutty, who was suspended from duty as pastor in St. Andrew's Church after the Pigott-Hastie trial, has, on appeal to the Head Scottish Church Committee, been granted a monthly allowance of Rs. 130 from the date of suspension to December next, and a monthly pension of Rs. 60 thenceforward. The *Kaiser-i-Hind*, which is the only Gujrati paper which publishes telegrams of its own from England and elsewhere, has the following say on the copyright question :—

"The sum and substance of the contention of the native papers who oppose the Copyright Bill seems to be this, 'Have an Act for the English papers if you like ; but the native papers are not in a position to spend large sums of money on English telegrams, and unless they are allowed to pirate freely the native public would be kept ignorant of European news.' The arguments advanced to support this theory are long enough, but not at all effective. The plea of poverty will not do in matters of trade. The publishing of a newspaper is also a trade, and the proprietor who charges for a copy of the paper is in a certain sense a tradesman. To exclude, therefore, native proprietors from a responsibility which their European brethren bear cannot be considered fair. If the native reading public are anxious for fresh news, let them pay for it. Let there be honest competition. The argument of the native press is similar to a demand on the Municipality to exclude natives from paying the water rate because natives are poor. By the passing of the Copyright Bill we ourselves shall perhaps suffer, but justice must be done."

THE Sessions Judge at Thana, assisted by a jury, has tried a gang of ten men on the charge of causing the death of a Pathan recently at Marole in Salsette. The circumstances of the affair were reported in our columns at the time. Of the ten accused of the murder, nine have been sentenced to transportation for life, and the other has been set free. This decision, says a correspondent, will strike terror amongst the Salsette desperadoes, and especially in the associates and friends of the convict band. The conclusion of the case has given immense satisfaction to the people, who now hope to enjoy that peace and security to which they have for some time been strangers. The inhabitants of Marole and the villages adjoining it must congratulate themselves on having got rid of these dangerous and troublesome characters, from whose violence they were in constant fear. The result they owe to the energetic efforts of Mr. Vidal, the Acting Collector of Thana.

MR. E. L. CAPPEL, C.S. is investigating a scandal at Sholapore, in which William Thomas Charlton, an engine-driver on the G. I. P. Railway, is charged by Mrs. Lochore, the wife of another engine-driver in the same employ, with various defamatory statements made to her husband and others, alleging that the complainant had misconducted herself with another railway official, and imputing to her other disgraceful conduct. Mr. Sydenham Smith appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Ganesh Jewajee Kelkar for the defence. Defendant maintained the truth of some of his accusations, which he had made under pressure when confronted with the prosecutrix and in the presence of her relatives, the husband declaring that if accused did not own to the statements it would either send him to the Moti Bagh (the cemetery) or to Colaba (the madhouse). When the charge was framed, accused pleaded not guilty, and the case was adjourned until the 18th, permission being granted for the issue of eleven summonses to witnesses on his behalf.

THE *Sind Gazette* remarks that the recent promotions in the ranks of the Bombay Civil Service consequent on the elevation of the Hon. James Ballot Richey, C. S. I., to the post of Chief Secretary illustrate most forcibly the serious block which, even Mr. Cross was obliged to admit, exists in that service. "We find that Mr. James Macnabb Campbell, M. A., C. I. E., an officer of pre-eminent merit and ability has, after nearly sixteen years' service, been promoted to the permanent place of First Assistant Collector on Rs. 900 a month ; and that Mr. Hillersden Woodward, C. S., after nearly fourteen years' service, succeeds to the rank of 2nd Assistant Collector on Rs. 700 per month ! Are these the prizes of the vaunted Civil Service ? If so, then all we can say is that those who failed to 'get in for the Civil Service' have to thank their stars. To prove that the facts are as stated by us we have only to refer our readers to the last *Government Gazette*. Do Government wish it to be proclaimed to the rising youth of England that this is all the best men of the schools need expect from 'passing for the Indian.' In calculating the services of Mr. James Macnabb Campbell, C.S., and Mr. Hillersden Woodward, C.S., we have omitted the two years' probation service they underwent after passing the open competition examination. Add these two years, and the results are Rs. 900 a month after eighteen years' service and Rs. 700 after sixteen ! Looking at the number of Civilians between Mr. Woodward and Mr. Campbell, we find that it will take the latter five years before he can get promoted to a first Assistantship. In other words, he will be entitled to a permanent post of Rs. 900 per month after twenty-one years' service. No wonder Civilians clamour for proportionate pensions !"

MR. C. J. CROSTHWAITE is about to take three months' leave on medical certificate. Mr. Buck may officiate as Chief Commissioner in the Central Provinces.

THE Maharajah of Dhar has presented the Agent to the Governor-General with Rs. 1,000, to be distributed as a reward to any persons in Central India who may be successful in capturing that notorious dacoit, Tantia Bhil, the Robin Hood of the border.

THE Maharajah Holkar has also presented the sum of Rs. 10,000 to the Agent to the Governor-General for the construction of a boarding-house to be called after his name, in connection with the Rajkumar College at Indore. His Highness left about three weeks ago for Barwai, where he is at present staying, and is not expected back in Indore for some time, as it is understood that he intends visiting Mahesar and Mandlesar, two of his forts on the Nerbudda. He called on Sir Lepel Griffin on the morning of his departure, and seemed in slightly better health and spirits than he has been for some time.

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE RANDERIA has issued a second edition of his translation into Guzerati of "The Economy of Human Life." The work is described as containing "the essence of Oriental Morality," and as deserving to be introduced wherever the youthful mind is being moulded and prepared for the world.

"MAJOR TUCKER" explains why the Salvation Army has taken up its quarters at Kennery :—"Our present great need for India is that of officers for our native work. We have made a small beginning with four cadets at the Kennery Caves, near Bombay. Our reason for establishing ourselves in the jungles is that we find it necessary to get our cadets away for a time from the allurements of town life, till we have thoroughly inured them to a life of self-denial and hard ship, and carefully taught them the lines on which they will be required to carry on the work. We have found the influence of the place all that we could wish for upon the present cadets, and believe that God has a great future before us in developing workers for India." Unfortunately it is announced that the Army has received notice to quit from the Parsee custodian of the Caves.

THE *Indian Daily News* draws attention to the anomaly that a letter which will go all the way from Tuticorin to Calcutta for half an anna will cost, if posted just beyond the narrow strait that separates the main land from Ceylon, four annas. "We can hardly wonder that the high rate of postage charged between Ceylon and India, coupled with the great uncertainty of the service, should have attracted the notice of the Colombo Chamber of Commerce. At a meeting of that body held on the 23rd July, this subject was brought forward by the chairman, who pointed out that there was no mail to Calcutta between the 5th and 23rd July, and none to Bombay between the 5th and 18th. In the interval, letters might be sent by dâk, which would occupy ten days to Bombay and thirteen to Calcutta, or by the British India steamers, which are necessarily slow because of the number of coast ports they stop at to put down and take up cargo. Attention was also called to the fact that the postage on half-ounce letters from Ceylon to India by P. and O. or M. M. mail-steamers is 25 cents, while a letter can be sent all the way to Europe for 28 cents. In the discussion which followed, it was pointed out that letters from Cochin and other coast ports often take twenty days to reach Colombo. Why should not Ceylon be brought within the Indian postal system as regards charges for letters received from and despatched to India ? Some improvement is also urgently demanded in the matter of communication."

THE Allahabad paper, in commenting on its announcement that Sir John Strachey succeeds Sir Barrow Ellis on the Secretary of State's Council, remarks that if criticism takes any form it will probably be the unusual one that the new member of the Secretary of State's Council is likely to do too much. "When Sir John Strachey meets his brother again at the Council Board, it may be prophesied that India will again pass under a despotism *à deux*. Remembering, however, how different the Whitehall Council is from the Council of the Viceroy, remembering its size and its unquestioned capacity for passive obstruction, when it has a mind that way, there is no sudden danger to be feared from too much vigour ; but on the contrary the addition of a member so able and so young of mind as Sir John Strachey can hardly fail of being an unmixed benefit."

BARON HURNER'S account of his recent travels "Through the British Empire" is already being put into English, and will be issued early in the autumn by Mr. John Murray. The volume will contain descriptive accounts of visits paid to South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, the Straits Settlements, India, the South Sea Islands, California, Oregon, Canada, and other British possessions.

MORE business-like doings in Lord Northbrook's late Department (exclaims the *St. James's Gazette*), this time at Suakim. Mr. Dickinson kindly asks for a return of the names and tonnage of all the vessels sent out by the late Government with railway materials for the Soudan, which returned without unloading, and also a return of the freight paid or to be paid to the owners thereof. It is rumoured, says the *Standard*, that thirty or forty such ships lay in the harbour of Suakim for many weeks, naturally "at an enormous cost." But, perhaps, after all, it is unjust to blame any one Minister for this. It is the inevitable result of the umbrella system. The plant, to paraphrase a celebrated remark, was sent out to please the Whigs, and brought home to please the Radicals, and the nation has to pay for the gratification of both.

THE German newspapers speak with just pride of the progress which has been made by their country in ship-building. Before the year 1866 not only the larger ships-of-war of the German fleet, but even most of the steamers of the German mercantile marine had to be built in England and France ; while now China and Japan order their war-ships of German ship-builders. Three ironclad corvettes, ordered by the Chinese Government, have just left Kiel for China *vid* the Mediterranean, the Suez Canal, and the Indian Ocean. They were ready in the spring of last year, and their departure was postponed owing to the Franco-Chinese war, as it was feared that they might be captured by the French fleet while on their way to China. It is also stated that "a great English company for fishing on the high seas" has ordered two large cutters of a German ship-builder at Rostock.

MDME. SARAH BERNHARDT is staying at the Star and Garter Hotel, at Richmond, whither she repairs by train after the performance at the Gaiety. The night, however, when she made her début, the close of the theatre was so late that she missed her train, and with her maid took a hansom. The adventurous journey is thus described in the *Morning Post* :—"Richmond," said the fair fare. "Which way ?" said the driver. "Your way, any way—Richmond !" The cabman drove off, and wandered, till after some time it dawned upon Mdme. Bernhardt that they were not making much way to their goal. "Où sommes-nous ? Where we ?" was now shouted through the trap. "Dunno, lost," was the unsatisfactory response. "Mais je ne veux pas être lostée," said Theodora, in her tiniest tones. An explanation which ensued resulted in the cabman, in spite of offers of money, declining to go a step further, his "hoss was beat," he couldn't do it, and made some proof of sincerity by declining to take any fare. It was now very late, and the belated Empress and her attendant wandered about until a light revealed to them the shelter of a police station. They found they were at Putney, and a policeman volunteered to show them the Richmond-road, along which they walked a long way with him, till by extraordinary chance, they met a fire-engine returning from its duties at a small fire in the neighbourhood. This was hailed and for a consideration drove them to the Star and Garter, where Theodora arrived on this extraordinary conveyance at four o'clock in the morning. The hotel was shut up ; but in the early dawn a group soon collected, attracted by the appearance of the fire-engine, and imagining it had been summoned to the great hotel. Shouts of "Fire !" soon brought the inmates to the windows, and the doors were thrown open to welcome their guest after her strange adventure.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL R. C. LOW, Commissary-General for Transport, has returned to Simla from his tour of inspection in Quetta and Peshin. Colonel Low reports that all the transport arrangements are in excellent order.

A FIRST batch of 15,000 Martini rifles for the native troops will arrive shortly, and will be issued at once. It is calculated that about two years will be required for the re-arming of the whole Native Army.

A SITE is being chosen for the location of a new Goorkha regiment of one thousand strong between Bakloh and Dalhousie. The recruiting is proceeding vigorously. Some two hundred men from the 4th Goorkhas, it is stated, will form the nucleus of the new regiment.

THERE is a possibility of short leave to England for military officers being granted in special cases, where really urgent business can be shown. The Government is now considering the question on the representation of the military authorities, but the decision will probably depend on the view taken in England.

Too much credit (says the *Civil and Military Gazette*) must not be attached to the Bombay rumour regarding General Hardinge's intentions. "In the first place, it is reported elsewhere that the Duke of Connaught is unlikely to return to India at all ; and secondly, it would be not surprising if General Hardinge were to resign, rather than serve under his junior, Sir Frederick Roberts."

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 8.—The barometer has fallen moderately in the Punjab western districts, the North-Western Provinces, and Rajputtana ; and slightly in Ganjam and Pegu. It has risen slightly elsewhere. Winds of a cyclonic character are reported in Bengal and the neighbourhood, with a small depression in the northern parts, and moderate general rain and westerly winds in the North-west and Central India. Heavy rain has fallen in Oudh, Bundhelkund, and the North-west Himalyan district, light showers on the Gangetic plain and the Central Provinces, none on the plains of the Punjab and in Rajputana, light rain on the Western Coast. Rain to-day :—Bareilly, 6 inches ; Fyzabad, 4½ inches ; Mussoorie, 3 inches ; Lucknow, Bhagulpore, and Patna, 2½ inches ; Chakrata, Ranikhet, Roorkee, Darjeeling, Mount Abu, Akyab, and Tounghoo, between 1 and 2 inches ; Simla, Meerut, Sibsagar, Purneah, Gya, Burdwan, Dacca, Calcutta, Mozufferpore, Karwar, Gopalpore, Madura, and Mercara, below 1 inch. Previously :—Naini Tal, and Rai Bareilly, 2 inches. Gauhati, Jaunpur, and Bahraich, 1½ inches.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Previously registered	28	75	28	92	29	37	29	79
Aug. 7, Friday	0	12						
Aug. 8, Saturday ...	0	19	0	32	0	0	0	38
Aug. 9, Sunday			0	20	0	42	0	5
Total	29	6	29	44	29	79	30	22
Corresponding date last year	39	74	45	99	43	64	43	0

INDIA AND THE GENERAL ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The important telegram you published yesterday informs us that "a long and animated debate" took place in the House of Commons on the Indian Budget ; that on the one hand Lord Randolph Churchill severely criticised Lord Ripon's administration, and threatened fresh military expenditure, while on the other hand he promised a Parliamentary inquiry into the India Act of 1858, and announced important steps towards reform in matters of Land Revenue and Forest. This is a great contrast to the languid Budget debates of former years. India is now evidently to the front in English politics. Will you therefore allow me, Sir, through your columns, to urge upon the native community the extreme importance of seizing the occasion to place before the English public the Indian view of Indian questions, and to make their voice heard at the coming elections ? The exact views of the general election being known beforehand, there is now an opportunity which may never occur again. Ordinarily Parliament is dissolved, and a new House elected, with too short a notice for India to get in a word ; but now the leaders of Indian public opinion have several months for preparation, and it will be their own fault if they do not get a proper hearing. The question is, how best to make an impression upon the English electors ? It seems that action might be taken in two ways :

(1.) Efforts should be made to inform and influence the general public, and especially the more important constituencies, such as the in the manufacturing districts of the north. Gre public meetings should be addressed ; for a dog the masses there is a deep sympathy wi a India, and an appeal on her behalf is sure to meet with a hearty and generous response. After the example of the Cobden Club, pamphlets and leaflets should also be distributed in large numbers, giving brief but clear answers, from the Indian point of view, to the practical questions of the day : *e. g.*, why does India prefer English to Russian rule ? What is our interest in Central Asia ? Is the India Council a benefit to India or the reverse ? Can India be defended within her own frontier and by her own citizen soldiers ? What are the aspirations of her educated classes ? What are the causes which impede her material progress and the development of her trade with England ? On all such questions India knows best where the shoe pinches, and can tell England what is the policy which is the most just and at the same time the most safe. In the solution of these difficulties England is as much interested as India. For any one who has studied the question must see that India is the pivot upon which the whole foreign policy of England turns. If we have been in trouble in Afghanistan, in Egypt, in the Soudan, in Central Asia, it is because we have been led there for the supposed defence of India. If in these enterprises we have uselessly squandered many lives and much money, it is because we have not yet abandoned the old and mischievous policy of suspicion, treating India as a sort of powder magazine which no stranger can safely be allowed to approach. But if the English people will listen to wiser counsels, if they will understand that the real defence of India consists in gaining the good-will and approval of this vast but reasonable and docile population, then indeed the whole situation becomes changed. India, instead of being a point of weakness, will, with her marvellous resources, become a tower of strength. By a just and sympathetic policy the friendly feeling now existing will become confirmed as a permanent national sentiment, and the two countries will be linked together in a partnership of common interest and mutual good-will.

(2.) So much with regard to an appeal to the general English public. But it is equally necessary that those constituencies should be specially addressed where the candidates are men who have shown themselves either friends or "unfriends" of India. Mr. Slagg, Mr. Digby, Sir John Phear, and others have performed most valuable services to India, and both from gratitude and self-interest the people of India are bound to do what they can to secure their return. It seems therefore natural and proper that they should assure the electors that the views held by these gentlemen are those approved by the intelligent classes out here, and that if these views are acted on the country will be contented and prosperous. On the other hand, there are candidates, like Sir Richard Temple, who do not enjoy the confidence of the Indian people ; but who, on the strength of the high offices they held out here, put themselves forward as authorities on Indian subjects, aspiring probably to higher office still. In such cases it is proposed to tell the electors that the people of India do not wish to say anything with regard to these gentlemen personally, or as to their general politics ; but for self-protection they must repudiate them as friends of the Indian people and as exponents of a sound Indian policy. By such a procedure the hands of India's real friends will be strengthened, while the wolves in sheep's clothing will be stripped of their outer garment, before the eyes of an admiring public. And great indirect benefit will accrue if the results of even a single election can be affected. For candidates will them understand that they cannot afford to neglect Indian questions, and even those least altruistic by nature will think it worth their while to get up Indian questions and personally to conciliate the good-will of the Indian people.

Aug. 9. ENGLISH ELECTOR.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. ASK your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG CO., 52 to 54, St. Farringdon Road, London.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY *vs.* POONA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 8.

NEVER was a match snatched so nicely out of the list of failures by any eleven as was the contest between Bombay and Poona on Saturday. Everything seemed in favour of Bombay when the visitors had finished their second innings. Poona had to make 146 to win, and it certainly did not seem that they were going to get that number of runs, or anything like it, when at 66 seven wickets were down. Hunt and Hamilton then got together, and were not separated until six runs only were wanted to win. Even these were not got without infinite trouble. Gaddum put on his fastest bowlers, and it is no stretch of the imagination to say that they were actually dead on the wicket. Steele, the ninth Poona man, went down before Macbeth, who was slinging them in at a fearful pace. Colonel Caldecott joined Hamilton, and the cricket was so careful that it took fully twenty minutes to make the required six runs. When the winning hit was made, the Poona men were so enthusiastic that they carried Hamilton in. The Bombay eleven played well together on the first day, both in fielding and with the bat. Gaddum's 29 was very pretty cricket, only one chance being given, and that was to Steele at long-off. In their second innings Bombay went all to pieces. Gaddum's 17 and Pinhey's 15 were the only scores worth recording. There seemed to be an irresistible propensity on the part of the players to lift the balls, which with such terribly sharp fielding as Poona displayed, could only result in disaster. Gaddum's bowling puzzled the Poona men not a little, and only Raikes and Hunt can be said to have fairly collared it. Barton's bowling for Poona on the first day was, as will be seen by the analysis, a most remarkable performance. Out of a total of 54 overs, exactly half were maidens. The following are the complete scores :—

BOMBAY.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Capt Jervois, b Shekelton	27	l b w, b Raikes	11
J D Gaddum, b Shekelton	29	ct Raikes, b Barton	17
C G Carnegy, b Shekelton	0	st Bonus, bd Raikes	5
A T Newnham, ct Caldecott, b Barton	22	ct Raikes, b Barton ..	4
H Kerr, ct Carpenter, b Raikes	8	ct Hamilton, b Raikes	1
J S Ashby, ct Hunt, b Raikes.	13	not out	7
F A Prevost, run out..	21	ct Caldecott, bd Raikes	9
A A Pinhey, b Barton.....	12	ct Lyttelton, b Raikes	15
A H Hartwig, ct Raikes, b Shekelton	2	b Barton	0
J K Macbeth, not out.....	12	b Raikes	0
J J Hills, st Bonus, b Shekelton	18	ct Barton, bd Raikes	6
Extras	12		
Total.....	179	Total.....	75

BOWLING ANALYSIS

1ST INNINGS.	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Raikes	188	46	6	2
Barton	217	60	27	2
Carlesto	24	13	2	0
Shekelton	116	46	15	5
2ND INNINGS.				
Raikes	109	41	10	7
Barton	107	31	14	3

POONA.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Hon Lyttelton, b Newnham.	4	bd Gaddum.....	0
Col Caldecott, b Gaddum ..	0	not out	3
Capt Raikes, ct Carnegy, b Newnham	59	ct and bd Newnham	11
Carpenter, b Gaddum	12	bd Gaddnm.....	11
Barton, ct Hills, b Newnham	0	bd Carnegy.....	7
Carleton, ct Prevost, bd Newnham	0	ct Hills, bd Newnham	15
Hunt, st Ashby, b Gaddum.	6	run out	47
Hamilton, ct Hills, b Gaddum	13	not out	26
Bonus, b Newnham	6	run out	8
Steele, ct Pinhey, b Newnham	7	bd Macbeth	0
Sheskelton, not out	0	bd Newnham.....	10
Extras.....	2	Extras	9
Total.....109		Total.....148	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1ST INNINGS.	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets
Newnham	78	49	1	6
Gaddum	81	46	4	4
Carnegy	12	7	0	0
Hartwig	4	6	0	0
2ND INNINGS.	Balls.	Runs.	Maid.	Wick.
Newnham	127	55	13	3
Gaddum.....	104	49	7	2
Carnegy	48	28	4	1
Macbeth.....	36	7	4	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *vs.* 2ND BAT. (15TH) EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT.

THE extent of the resources of the Bombay Gymkhana are proved by the fact that on Saturday two very representative teams were able to contend in different places for the honour of their club. But in this respect the 2nd Battalion of the East Yorkshire Regiment completely eclipses the chief cricketing institution in this city. The regiment was able on Saturday to place three elevens in the field in Bombay, while we are informed that a fourth was playing at Ahmedabad, a fifth at Deesa, and in all probability a sixth (composed of the band) at Deolali ! The second Gymkhana team—in which were one or two of the best bats, such as Mactier and Blackwell—beat their opponents on the first innings by 28 runs after an interesting day's play, almost uninterrupted by rain, and on a fairly good wicket.

The regiment won the toss and sent in Corporal Gott and Private Foxon at half-past eleven, the ball being entrusted to Adams (fast left-hand) and Hardie (medium right-hand). The result of Adams' first over was five runs, and Hardie then bowled Gott's middle stump with a "yorker." (1 wicket for 5 runs.) Private Dunk, a very neat left-handed bat, occupied the vacant wicket, and at once cut Hardie for 4, and both batsmen, especially the new comer, punished the bowling freely until the score was 27, when Hardie, who had suffered most, bowled Dunk. (2 wickets for 27 runs.) Captain Fuller, in whom much hope was placed, came in next, but having made a single, Adams dismissed him abruptly. (3 wickets for 28 runs.) Private Barringham joined his comrade, and at 12 o'clock the run-getting had been at the rate of a run a minute, for 30 was signalled on the telegraph. Mactier now relieved Adams, but the batsmen hit up nine runs more before Hardie "yorked" Foxon, who had played very steadily for his contribution of 16. (4 wickets for 39 runs.) Private Temple was next in, and with the total at 44 Barringham was easily caught by Young. (5 wickets down.) Privates Kitching and Temple added but four more runs to the score, when the latter was bowled off his pads by Hardie. (6 wickets for 48 runs.) Up to this point Hardie had been very destructive to his opponents, and he added to the mischief he had already done by bowling Captain Gosset, the next player, first ball with a "yorker" and made himself eligible for the "hat trick," which he very nearly performed. (7 wickets for 48 runs.) Private Hunt joined Private Kitching, and the Gymkhana's hitherto successful career was checked. At 53 Johnston relieved Mactier. Both bowlers were punished freely, and Adams went on in place of Hardie. Six runs later Kitching gave Young a skier at point which was well held, and the "slogger" of the military team fell, having compiled a "hot" 22. (8 wickets for 76 runs.) The next two wickets made no stand, and the innings closed at 12-45 for 82 runs.

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

	Total balls.	Runs.	Mai	ets.
*Adams	43	18		
Hardie	65	11		
Mactier	25	8		
Johnston.....	19	10		

*Adams bowled one wide.

Gould and Johnston commenced t batting at one o'clock, and Dunk opened the attack. Play was not of a tion, the bowling being good and the b to take liberties. But the runs cam surely, and at 16 the bowlers chan went up at 1-32, and just on the luncheon bell, when the score was caught by Titchner off Dunk for a r was resumed at half-past two, when in with Johnston. The same characterised the play, but at last the bowling. At 38 Titchner without result ; then Temple we of Titchner, but the runs were stil Gott relieved Dunk. 50 was up so by way of change Gott and ends. At 58 a separation was ef

many sharp turns for a siege-train. A team of bullocks yoked to a gun-carriage could not go round these angles; the result being that the guns had to be hauled round the corners by the men, and in going down bullocks had to be discarded altogether, and nothing else but manual labour was employed. Every gun had to be unlimbered and let down, trail first, with drag-ropes. The passage of the siege-train over the Khojak Pass took exactly ten days. The labour was very great. Without wishing to go further into particulars, I must confess that it was a splendid achievement, and one which in time of war would have received a very high reward. Both officers and men stuck patiently and perseveringly to their work. The result being that the wonderful achievement of transporting the Amir's siege-train from India to Afghanistan was successfully finished on July 28, having taken little over one month.

There were no accidents, and the officers who made the necessary arrangements for the march of the siege-train deserve to be highly complimented. I allude to Captain Domvill, Assistant Political Agent, and Captain Lucas, Assistant Commissary-General. These two officers served in the late Afghan war. They are well acquainted with the language of the Beluch and Afghan natives, and consequently they were quite at home amongst the natives, and had no difficulty in procuring abundance of supplies. The inhabitants of Beluchistan are for the most part friendly, but a few barbarous tribes who live on our frontier are particularly hostile; of these the most treacherous and dangerous are the "Bhoussa Kheyls" and "Lacernezais." They inhabit that mountain country which extends for several miles on either side of the Khojak Pass. Many Ghazis are to be met amongst them, and these are always very blood-thirsty and dangerous. When the siege-train arrived at the foot of the Khojak it was understood that these tribes meant to harass and annoy, if not to make an actual attack. Accordingly a troop of Lancers were ordered out, the guards were doubled and every precaution was taken. Captain Domvill with a strong native escort, went to the neighbouring villages for the purpose of pacifying these tribes. So successfully was this work of pacification accomplished that no outward result or collision of any sort occurred. In addition to the numerous troubles and difficulties which had to be encountered, it must be also mentioned that the siege-train passed through the Bolan at the hottest season of the year, and at a time when cholera was raging. The escort caught the disease, but the mortality was not very great. Only two gunners and seven sepoys died from cholera, thanks to the zeal and energy of the Surgeon Fox, M.S., who was in medical charge of the siege-train. It is gratifying to learn that H. H. the Amir contemplates conferring the K. C. of the order of the "Mehtrani" on Surgeon Fox and one military officer as a recognition of his appreciation of their services.

THE TUG OF WAR AT ROME.

THE *St. James's Gazette* wonders that the victory which the Irish Bishops have lately won at Rome for the Irish National party has somehow passed without serious remark in England. Yet, whether we look at the episode from the standpoint of the Vatican or of Stephen's green, whether we take it in its political or its ecclesiastical aspect, it is in every way noteworthy, and will have a place in all judicious histories of our time. Cardinal McCabe was an ecclesiastic of the worthiest type. But no doubt he was out of sympathy with his people and with most of his priests. But discipline was not wholly extinct, and the diocese of Dublin, while Cardinal McCabe lived, was free from reproach as far as the public conduct of the clergy was concerned. But the Archbishop died, and at once it became the aim of the Nationalists to secure as his successor a man who should be in touch with the people. Such a man was found in Dr. Walsh, of Maynooth. Not that Dr. Walsh had gone any great lengths or rivalled in any way the performances of Dr. Nulty or Dr. Croke. The Castle —we are speaking of the days when Mr. Gladstone was in office and Mr. Errington was at Rome—was of course dead against Dr. Walsh's election. The ecclesiastic, Dr. Donnelly, whom they favoured, was a man highly respected by every one, and blameless even in Nationalist eyes but for the sin of being a *protege* of the British Government. The priests and people were at one, and Dr. Walsh received a suffrage of the electors.

But would the Pope approve? That was a serious and a delicate question. The Irish Bishops went to Rome, by invitation, to confer with the Holy See; but before they stated Bishop Nulty issued a pastoral which has no parallel in the history of the Irish Roman Catholic Church. In unmistakeable terms Leo XIII. was told that if he resisted the will or the desires of the Irish people, the Irish people would abandon their allegiance to Rome. The thinness of the disguise only made the threat more menacing. Just as the local Land Leaguer is content to "warn" the "obnoxious" person in the neighbourhood, that if he does not obey the edict he will only have himself to blame for the consequences so the Bishop of Meath expressed his sorrowful conviction that if the *Pope* persisted in outraging the feelings of the Irish people there would be an end of Papal authority in Ireland. Meanwhile, in Dublin, the Walsh "boom" was being carefully attended to by the agitators. It was well understood that if the mitre were placed on any other head than that of the popular nominee, not a man, woman, or child would cross the threshold of the cathedral. Boycotting was to be rigorously applied.

Turn now to Rome where Mr. Errington had been busy in his "unaccredited" way. As a middle course, apparently, the Pope thought of investing Dr. Moran, the Bishop of Sydney, with the disputed dignity; and accordingly Dr. Moran was summoned from Australia. In the Propaganda it was assumed that everything was settled. The Bishops had their interviews, and, though the secret of what passed has been in most instances well kept, the conjecture was that what they heard was rather forcible than pleasant. Suddenly all was changed. Dr. Walsh was chosen to be Archbishop of Dublin, while Dr. Moran was to be consoled with a Cardinal's hat.

The news of course was received in Ireland with raptures of which our dull Saxon intelligence can hardly form a conception. The return of the Bishops was the occasion of demonstrations everywhere; and the columns of Irish papers are full of episcopal eloquence. Dr. Nulty's reply to the addresses of congratulation concerns us mainly, and as a model of the neo-Hibernian ecclesiastical style it is admirable:—

Now [said his lordship] the last pastoral that I wrote leaving Ireland's shores seems to have thoroughly frightened the English newspapers. (Laughter.) It seems further to have infuriated them, and in the blindness and passion of their anger they bring out of it a charge against me which only proves that they themselves were simply demented by passion. That pastoral was written very hurriedly. I had no time to finish it at home. I finished it on the steamboat between Kingstown and Holyhead. Every one of them accused me of intimidating the Sovereign Pontiff. I to intimidate the Sovereign Pontiff! An humble country Bishop to think of intimidating the Sovereign Pontiff! Why, I should not have a particle of faith, or religion, or even a vestige of common sense, if I was silly enough to do so. Intimidate the Sovereign Pontiff! Why, you could not. Ladies and gentlemen, you would feel the moment you enter into the august presence of the Sovereign Pontiff a feeling of indescribable awe come over you. . . . Therefore the idea of intimidating the Sovereign Pontiff is simply absurd and ridiculous. Now, what is my intimidation? My letter did not intimidate the Sovereign Pontiff. My letter, instead of causing him pain on seeing him an injustice or wrong, conferred a great benefit on him. Instead of causing him pain, that letter filled his heart with joy and gladness; for, ladies and gentlemen, the answer you gave to that letter was simply this—that in two weeks you collected and sent to me in Rome the splendid contribution of £1,800 for the Sovereign Pontiff. The Holy Father, when I presented him with your gift, was overpowered and astonished by your munificence and generosity. I said, "Holy Father, I have been assailed by an organised combination of the anti-Irish and anti-Catholic press. I am only afraid of you, Holy Father, and I should not wish that they should poison your mind against me, and therefore I think that it is better that I should not write any more." The Pope at once stopped me and said, "Write on, write on," without any qualification.

Every one at Rome is not as simple as Dr. Nulty, and the general belief says that the *St. James's Gazette*, is the Leo XIII. changed his mind because the British Government did not see its way to making Mr. Errington's mission public and permanent.

The *Times'* correspondent writing from Rome says the Pope decided to accept the nomination of Dr. Walsh in consequence of an intimation that neither Dr. Donnelly nor Dr. Moran should be accepted on any conditions. Arrangements, it appears, were being made for a mass meeting in Dublin, to denounce the intrigue which was being carried on at Rome and warn the Pope of the danger of becoming its dupe. The compulsion applied to the Vatican by a local church in this instance is the heaviest blow yet dealt to the ultramontanes and infallibilists of these latter times.

MARRIAGE MADE EASY.

AT the Guildhall Police Court recently James Malcolm or Macdonald, 251, Essex road, Islington, was charged, before Alderman Waterlow, with intermarrying with Miss Emma Dash, on April 4, 1885, at the parish church of St. James's, Brighton, his wife Elizabeth being then and now alive. Mr. George Lewis prosecuted; and Mr. Leopold Goldberg appeared for the defendant. Mr. Lewis said that this was entirely a question of identity, the defendant denying that he was the man who had married the young lady in question. Mr. Goldberg said he would admit his client's first marriage. Mr. Lewis fairly stated the case. It was, as he stated, simply a question of mistaken identity. He was in a position to prove that at the time that he was alleged to be at Brighton getting married he was serving customers in the Central Meat Market. William Cross said he was a detective officer. At twenty minutes after eight o'clock that morning the prisoner was given into his custody on the charge of bigamy. He asked the defendant if his name was James Malcolm, and he said it was. He then told him that he must take him to the station-house on the above charge. He replied, "Wait a minute and I will go with you. I know all about it, as there have been several people round here after me. I was not there." When the charge was read over to him he said he knew nothing at all about it, and was not at Brighton on that day. Mr. Charles Maye said he was a wine merchant, living at No. 7, Onslow-road, Fairfield, Liverpool. He had known Mrs. Dash, of Brighton, for several years. He was present at the marriage of Miss Emma Dash on the 4th of April last, to a person who gave the name of James Macdonald, and said he was a sea captain. They were married at St. James's Church, Brighton. The prisoner was the person who married Miss Dash. He saw him after breakfast at the Clarendon and had conversation with him. Miss Emma Dash said that on the 4th of April, 1885, she was married at St. James's Church, Brighton, to Thomas Macdonald. The prisoner was the man. She had known him for a week beforehand. She met him on the Sunday before they were married walking with her mother on the Parade. He asked her mother to let him visit her, but her mother refused. He said he was a sea captain, and that she would have to sail with him in the Corcora, which might call at Hamburg. They went, and stayed for two days at Chichester, where she lived with him as his wife. She left there, and returned with him to Brighton. The next morning he left, as he said, to join his ship at Plymouth. She did did not see him again until last Monday, when Mr. Osborne took her to Mr. Grant's with Mr. Lewis, and there she saw the defendant and identified him. Witness was cross-examined at some length as to her power of identification of the defendant, but she adhered to her statement, and was positive that he was the man who married her. Mr. H. C. Osborne, a friend of the bride's family, also positively swore to the identity of the defendant. Mr. Goldberg contended that it was a case of mistaken identity. He would be able to prove that on the Saturday in question the defendant was in London the whole of the day serving customers. Alderman Waterlow remanded the case, but admitted the defendant to bail.

STORY OF THE SOUDAN CAMPAIGN.

IN the St. James's Great Hall, Piccadilly, Mr. Bennet Burleigh (special war correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph*) recently gave his lecture, entitled "The True Story of the Terrible Soudan Campaign." There was a large audience, which welcomed the lecturer very cordially.

Mr. Burleigh said he was going to confine his narrative to what came under his personal observation. He intended to relate the facts with all plainness, and he disclaimed standing there as a politician. After briefly alluding to the incidents preliminary to the mission of Gordon, the lecturer said the Government was indeed a miracle-worker to undertake their behests. They found him in skilful, unselfish, straightforward, heroic Charles George Gordon. (Cheers.) At a moment's notice, and with only one companion, he started for Khartoum. His instructions, as stated by Mr. Gladstone, were for the purpose of evacuating the country, extricating the Egyptian garrisons, and reconstituting authority by giving back to the Sultans their ancestral Government. This was exceedingly tall order. (Laughter.) After recounting the incidents leading up to the despatch of the Nile boat expedition, the lecturer contrasted the different rate of speed between the "nuggars" and the Nile boats—the facility of getting the one subsequent acts and difficulty of getting the others. If he had depended upon the whalers to bring up supplies to Dongola the men would have starved. The lecturer described the hardships of living on frozen meat to Korti. The capabilities of the whaleboats were overrated, and the difficulties of the river, understated. (Hear, hear.) Bronzed with exposure, stale with toil, with lacerated hands, ragged clothes and worn-out boots, our soldiers eventually reached Korti. The cheery Lord Wolseley spent his Christmas in "great keep-it dark continent" at Korti, where 2,300 English soldiers had arrived. Most of these had gor-smitch's work to do, and up the Nile by nuggars; but very few in the whaleboats. Lord Wolesley had said that Khartoum was to be relieved by Jan. 7, and had that occurred Gordon would have been alive now. (Cheers.) The letters of Gordon left no room for ignorance; but the Government's example was contagious. Out of the 800 whaleboats comprising the flotilla, 200 of them—no more—had got to Korti by the end of December. The Nile had fallen very low, and the rapids and shoals were multiplying. Alluding to the difficulty to obtaining transport, the lecturer said that whether it influenced Lord Wolseley in sending a small force across the desert in writing in five times were orders issued for stopping the buying of camels, and four times were they cancelled, each time throwing the whole of the arrangements into such confusion that it was impossible to rehabilitate them. Alluding to the Camel Corps, the lecturer gave a humorous description of the difficulties attending the mounting of the beasts. The flower of the British service was represented in the rank and file of this corps. (Cheers.) To see a camel was not to love it—(laughter)—and to make its closer acquaintance was to dislike if not to hate it. (Renewed laughter.) A man to mount it had to make an inverted gymnastic feat, and to spend a lot of time in the air. (Laughter.) It was a soldier who said to a sailor, "Hi, Jack, don't bump so much, you will make his head ache." (Laughter.) The lecturer then described the march from Korti to Metemmeh. Prior to the march his friend and co-correspondent, Mr. Cameron—(loud cheers)—agreed with him that serious opposition awaited them. Under the conviction that he would fall upon the desert marauders by surprise—letters—one to his editor and another to his mother. Twelve days before the fall of Khartoum, Sir Herbert Stewart resumed his march upon Metemmeh—still seventy miles off—with a small division and the urgency of the situation, he was not the man to have delayed two hours, much less two days. (Hear, hear.) Was the full significance of the facts obscured and minimised in his case as in everybody else's. Mr. Burleigh then proceeded to give a graphic account of Abu Klea, and bore tribute to the gallant and heroic conduct of the late Colonel Fred. Burnaby, the mention of whose name evoked considerable enthusiasm from the audience. The lecturer also gave a thrilling account of the death of that distinguished officer, and the determined opposition afforded by the enemy was also vividly pictured. Coming again to the march of the lecturer referred to the victory which might have been decisively won had not hundreds of cartridges been jammed in the rifles. As a result of this jamming the fire was, of course, rendered weak and irregular, which was much to their effect than it would have otherwise been. The square was a square no longer, but a mass of men all fighting for their lives—the Guards and the mounted infantry fighting, as they always do, splendidly. Countless deeds of heroism were done, officers and men vieing with each other in rescuing wounded comrades. He saw Colonel Burnaby after his death. His face wore a calm smile, and over the lay his gallant defender, Corporal Mackintosh. (Cheers.) After alluding to the advance of the flying column after the attack at Abu Klea, the lecturer said that Sir Charles Wilson, the Chief of the Intelligence Department, succeeded to the command of the column after Sir Herbert Stewart had been wounded. He was commissioned to tell Gordon that he must not expect the whale-boats with the expeditionary force to reach Metemmeh before the first week of March. Therefore whatever happened to Gordon it would have been proved that these boats could go up the Nile. The lecturer made a feeling reference to the burial of Messrs. Cameron and St. Leger Herbert, and alluded to the proposed departure with two steamers from Metemmeh on Jan. 23 of Sir Charles Wilson with some officers, some men of the Royal Sussex Regiment, and nine Canadians. The start was proposed to be made on the 23rd, but it was delayed until the next morning, "want of food" being the excuse. He (Mr. Burleigh) offered to go with him in any capacity, but the proposal was flatly declined. The consternation of the Khartoumers when, after the failure of this expedition was announced was intense. In England, however, the Government broke it gently, bit by bit. The soldiers outside Metemmeh mourned for Gordon, the man whose genius and daring had for a year baffled the rebels and kept Khartoum. They had braved dangers and death for this ending! Oh, the wasted lives! Such was the rage of the men that, if the soldiers had been able to lay hands upon the political agents responsible for the loss of so many gallant lives, the men of words would have fared badly at the hands of the men of action. (Loud cheers.) Wilson's steamers had about 240 miles to go. Stoppages for wood and the state of the Nile delayed them greatly, but why should we attach significance to the delay of a few hours when months had been wasted? (Cheers.) Referring to the Nile railway, the lecturer said that, if it was ever finished, for practical purposes it would be about as useful as a railroad to the moon. (Hear, hear.) The line ran through a wilderness of rocks, wild and barren as the imagination of desolation. Gordon had placed on record the words, "This railway is wrong." Irresponsible and halting purposes, settled plans had made the Soudan a battlefield and a graveyard, from which there is no ultimate benefit in the shape of the blood of English life and treasure, not to mention slain Arabs. There still remained in Egypt the crushed Mahdi and the cunning Digma, with nice nest eggs for future British entanglements, only solace in this campaign was the fact that colonists were our younger brothers and fellow-countrymen. (Cheers.) Canadian boatmen and our soldiers on the Nile; bearded, stalwart Australian volunteers fought with our Egyptian and Suakin. (Cheers.) They showed themselves still like citizens of the great England that will never expire the sun never set. (Cheers.) Let the day finally come when, hearing threats from foreign powers, England should take the field of her own as well as of her opponents' choosing. (Cheers.) The Anglo-Saxon race numbered millions, and was bound by many ties. The lecturer said Burleigh hoped these ties might be consolidified even more strongly than

[illegible] which occupied an hour and forty [illegible] listened to with close attention, and [illegible] warmly cheered at the close.

FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—[illegible] "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet [illegible] pleasant lather, which thoroughly [illegible] all parasites or impurities, hardens [illegible], stops decay, (i vas to the teeth [illegible]eness, and a delightful fragrance [illegible]ves all unpleasant odour arising [illegible] tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant [illegible]osed in part of honey and swee[illegible]aste, and the greatest toilet d[illegible] world. Sold wholesale by The [illegible]mpany, Limited, 3, Farringdon

"THEODORA" AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

IN speaking of *Théodora* let us dismiss at once the nominal division into five acts, an empty homage to exploded Horatian canon. If we must divide it in the conventional fashion, it falls, not unnaturally, into a prologue and three acts, each containing two tableaux. The Prologue, then, transports us to Byzantium, and introduces us to Theodora. The Gaiety Byzantium, unfortunately, is a rather makeshift affair—a very cheap reprint of the Porte-Saint Martin *édition de luxe*. Theodora's reception-room on which the curtain rises, is supposed to have every panel decked with a gilded saint, every vaulting and spandril incrusted with mosaics; but the whole is so crudely and flatly painted, so bare, bald, and unfurnished-looking, that we begin to disbelieve, not only in Byzantine taste, but in Oriental luxury. At the Porte-Saint-Martin, if report may be trusted, things were different. There, rich metal-work and Oriental tapestries, marble columns and a marble fountain, made the scene splendid instead of tawdry. Such realism may or may not be in place when applied to the mounting of Shakespeare; but Sardou wrote his play specially to suit this method of illustration. His Byzantium was not built in a day, as the Byzentium seems to have been, and we must remember, in judging his work by Saturday's performance, that we see it without its proper background. This inadequacy of the setting renders doubly ridiculous Sardou's device for instructing us in the manners and customs of Constantinople. The young Frank, Caribert (a traveller in chignons), who has just arrived from Lutetia of the Parisians, is taken in hand by the Lord Chamberlain of the period and another courtier, and "put up to the ropes" of Justinian's court and capital. Whenever any touch of local colour requires a little elucidation, Caribert kindly looks up one of his Byzantine Baedekers and, as it were, reads us an extract. Being a Frenchman, he of course plays havoc with the hearts of the ladies, and shows heroism in rebuking the inhumanity of Justinian; but his real function in the play is to be personally conducted through Constantinople with the audience in his train. He and his cicerones form a sort of archæological chorus which he could very well spare.

Caribert's first lesson in archæology is interrupted by the entrance from her oratory of Augusta Théodora, gorgeous in a gilded robe and golden headdress, with a sceptre of white lilies in her hand. She reclines on a colossal couch against a background of peacock's feathers, receives envoys from barbarian princes, and reconciles Belisarius with his wife Antonina, speaking all the while in a curious languid recitative, as though she were a divinity condescending to mortal speech. This is Théodora, the Empress, lapped, to all appearance, in the lilies and languors of virtue. In the next tableau we find her suffering from the *nostalgie de la boue*. She sets out in disguise to visit her old gossip of the Alexandrian circus, Tamyris the sorceress, and her friend *Friend* of lamb and chop shares with gusto, and of whom she orders a lovephiltre to confirm her empire over Justinian. This is Théodora the Adventuress, grasping after the raptures and roses of vice. The chord of her character is now clearly struck, and the subsequent acts develop the harmonics. Of the plot, be it observed, we have as yet no hint, and therefore these two opening tableaux may fairly be called the Prologue. The first scene of the first act introduced Victor to Korti. The capabilities of the whaleboats were overrated, and the difficulties of the river, understated. (Hear, hear.) Bronzed with exposure, stale with toil, with lacerated hands, ragged clothes and worn-out boots, our soldiers eventually reached Korti. The cheery Lord Wolseley spent his Christmas in "great keep-it dark continent" at Korti, where 2,300 English soldiers had arrived. Most of these had gor-smitch's work to do, and up the Nile by nuggars; but very few in the whaleboats. Lord Wolesley had said that Khartoum was to be relieved by Jan. 7, and had that occurred Gordon would have been alive now. (Cheers.) The letters of Gordon left no room for ignorance; but the Government's example was contagious. 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He saw Colonel Burnaby after his death. His face wore a calm smile, and over the lay his gallant defender, Corporal Mackintosh. (Cheers.) After alluding to the advance of the flying column after the attack at Abu Klea, the lecturer said that Sir Charles Wilson, the Chief of the Intelligence Department, succeeded to the command of the column after Sir Herbert Stewart had been wounded. He was commissioned to tell Gordon that he must not expect the whale-boats with the expeditionary force to reach Metemmeh before the first week of March. Therefore whatever happened to Gordon it would have been proved that these boats could go up the Nile. The lecturer made a feeling reference to the burial of Messrs. Cameron and St. Leger Herbert, and alluded to the proposed departure with two steamers from Metemmeh on Jan. 23 of Sir Charles Wilson with some officers, some men of the Royal Sussex Regiment, and nine Canadians. The start was proposed to be made on the 23rd, but it was delayed until the next morning, "want of food" being the excuse. He (Mr. Burleigh) offered to go with him in any capacity, but the proposal was flatly declined. The consternation of the Khartoumers when, after the failure of this expedition was announced was intense. In England, however, the Government broke it gently, bit by bit. The soldiers outside Metemmeh mourned for Gordon, the man whose genius and daring had for a year baffled the rebels and kept Khartoum. They had braved dangers and death for this ending! Oh, the wasted lives! Such was the rage of the men that, if the soldiers had been able to lay hands upon the political agents responsible for the loss of so many gallant lives, the men of words would have fared badly at the hands of the men of action. (Loud cheers.) Wilson's steamers had about 240 miles to go. Stoppages for wood and the state of the Nile delayed them greatly, but why should we attach significance to the delay of a few hours when months had been wasted? (Cheers.) Referring to the Nile railway, the lecturer said that, if it was ever finished, for practical purposes it would be about as useful as a railroad to the moon. (Hear, hear.) The line ran through a wilderness of rocks, wild and barren as the imagination of desolation. Gordon had placed on record the words, "This railway is wrong." Irresponsible and halting purposes, settled plans had made the Soudan a battlefield and a graveyard, from which there is no ultimate benefit in the shape of the blood of English life and treasure, not to mention slain Arabs. There still remained in Egypt the crushed Mahdi and the cunning Digma, with nice nest eggs for future British entanglements, only solace in this campaign was the fact that colonists were our younger brothers and fellow-countrymen. (Cheers.) Canadian boatmen and our soldiers on the Nile; bearded, stalwart Australian volunteers fought with our Egyptian and Suakin. (Cheers.) They showed themselves still like citizens of the great England that will never expire the sun never set. (Cheers.) Let the day finally come when, hearing threats from foreign powers, England should take the field of her own as well as of her opponents' choosing. (Cheers.) The Anglo-Saxon race numbered millions, and was bound by many ties. The lecturer said Burleigh hoped these ties might be consolidified even more strongly than

LADY CHAMPIONS AT LAWN-TENNIS.

DO lady lawn-tennis players—"dabs" at the game—practise their skill as a rule after marriage? The *Daily Telegraph* asks this question in connexion with the recent champion meeting:—"What says the 'correct card' of the Ladies' Championship at Wimbledon, open to all lady tennis-players? Here we have two prizes offered, one a silver afternoon tea service, value twenty guineas; the other a silver inkstand, value ten guineas. For those valuable and appropriate prizes there are ten entries, from three parts of the kingdom, and only one married lady among the number. Miss Meikle, the champion of bonny Scotland, beat Miss Watson, sister of the English champion, in the first round. And Miss Langrishe, supposed to be Ireland's best player, may carry off a prize before the week is out. Miss Bingley, Miss Nash, Miss Gurney, Miss Hudson, and Miss Bryan among the flower of lawn-tennis chivalry, are all, it will be observed, spinsters. The one single lady, of all the ten, is, in fact, a married lady, Mrs. Dransfield; and, in sporting parlance, Mrs. Dransfield is scratched. That is to say, the only dame entered among so many demoiselles has elected at the last moment not to compete. It is a pity that some facile writer in search of a subject does not attempt for lawn-tennis what Mr. Julian Marshall, the amiable secretary of the All-England Club, has so admirably accomplished for the ancient game—one of the sports of kings, and said by our James I. to be a most fitting pastime for a prince. Mr. Marshall's "Annals of Tennis" remains the standard work on the game of the past, but not the game of the present. The historian of the Wingfield revival has yet to arise. Possibly it may be urged that lawn-tennis is of too recent origin, and continues too much in a state of transition, to demand historical treatment other than of the fragmentary kind. But is that so? Lawn-tennis, if the writer's recollection serves, was played for the first time at Wimbledon in the year 1875, and two years later the first championship match was won there by Mr. Spencer W. Gore. Much must have happened between then and now. Undoubtedly the rules have undergone some modification. But we may take it that the revised laws of the M.C.C. and the All-England Club, in force during the week's meeting, are sufficiently advanced towards perfection, or will be so after the next general meeting of the latter association, to be worthy of serious record and comment. Enough has already been written on the subject of Major Wingfield's claim to have invented the sport to make a very fair introduction to a history of lawn-tennis. Amateurs are exceedingly fond of that kind of reading. Two facts are notable and worthy of note in connection with this most popular of garden athletics. First, that the machinery or instruments of the game have changed very little of late; and, secondly, that its nomenclature is extremely limited. There are very few technical terms used in lawn-tennis—in which respect it is a remarkable contrast to cricket. According to the regulation last made and provided by the authorities the server should place his foremost foot on the base line instead of inside, as formerly was permissible. But that is after all a slight matter of detail, and does not affect the main contention that the game is ripe for the pen of the historian, and that the correctly recounted annals of its youth could not fail to prove interesting to thousands of readers of both sexes and of all ages.

The ground at Wimbledon is more than three acres in extent, parcelled out into three terraces, each 160 yards in length by thirty yards in breadth. Each of the outer terraces contain four courts, that in the centre only three, the middle one of all being twice as large as any of the others, so as to make room for the three grand stands, and that set apart for the use of the stewards. This central enclosure is called the Championship Court, and in this spot congregate the thousands of spectators who love to look upon the play of the lady champions. Almost every patron of the ground, whether a member of the club or not, is more or less of an expert. A mere outsider of the male sex, one ignorant of the niceties of law-tennis, who chanced to wander within these guarded precincts would behold ladies in white Cashmere costumes and black velvet jockey caps, and ladies in Jerseys and straw hats, speeding the flying balls over the net, placing them with dexterous aim, and would see the balls met and stopped, and volleyed from side to side, without understanding what it all meant. He would behold crowds of eager sightseers, thousands strong, seated on the stands, and other crowds reclining upon forms, watching not only the play, but the decision of the umpire—mounted upon a kind of throne on the west side of the court. All the same, save and except for the pleasure of looking at a duet, or a quartet, of ladies, flushed with exercise, glad with the hope of victory or depressed with the portent of defeat—moving hither and thither, running, stopping, and turning, with the swiftness of the hunted hare—the game would have no meaning for that much-to-be-pitied outsider.

But in happier days, that fortunate male found after their kind, who stand or sit watching the progress of the ladies' Lawn Tennis Championship, are not of the unhappy pattern. For them the names of Lawford and Renshaw have a meaning undreamed of by the mere outsider. What "marks" are to the chinamaniac, and "slates" to the print collector, every move of the game is to them. They can distinguish at a glance between the *pâte tendre* and the *pâte dure*, and between a proof before letters and a pull from a worn-out plate, so to speak, of every player, at a glance. To be sure, there is a natural history of crowds, and if only a Cuvier or Linnæus would formulate a table of their species and varieties, science would be indebted for a new system. The crowd at a Lawn Tennis Championship match is peculiar to itself. It is intelligent, discriminating, and openly critical. The ladies who compose it make no mistakes, and yet do not much consider what they themselves wear. An ordinary woman's first care—not to speak it profanely—is to be admired. That is not so at a lawn-tennis tournament. The ladies come together. They come to see much more than to be seen. The waving trees, the sunlit sky, even the straw-berries and cream in the refreshment tent, exist, apparently unheeded. Those demure athletes in petticoats have eyes—but only for the game. So the feminine spectators of Atalanta's race may have felt. Though, in the matter of sprint running, Atalanta "wasn't in it" with the fleet-footed damsels who compete for the silver-smith's work, up to the appearance of having two waists, the scene becomes interesting; and its culmination, though recalling a well-known passage in *Marion Delorme* is very striking. It is a tragic sight to see the wretched woman writhe and quiver in her lover's arms as she listens to the *carmen famosum* hurled at her infamies by the enraged populace; and when the lover takes up the refrain, we could almost pity even Théodora. But Justinian's study we meet for the first time that problematic Emperor, whom Sardou has been content to depict as a bloodthirsty poltroon. The quarrel between him and Théodora is the most remarkable piece of writing in the play—perhaps as near an approach to realism as is possible in historic drama. On the other hand, the trap into which Marcellus falls is needlessly ineffective. Why was he put off the stage to knock him on the head, as though the play were a classic tragedy? The affair would be at once more terrible and more probable if it passed like a flash of lightning. The interview between Marcellus and Théodora, powerful in itself, is rendered comic by the presence of Justinian, Belisarius, and the rest discreetly turning their backs upon the high contracting parties. The whole arrangement looks like a game at blind-man's-buff, the Emperor playing at romps with Marcellus and Théodora concerting where to hide her hairpin, and Justinian breaking the rules by peeping over his shoulder. When, at last, she hides the hairpin in his throat, the situation is certainly horrible, but to my mind effective enough to excuse its horror.

Act Second consists of the garden-scene, in which Théodora plays the spy and is found out, and the tableau in the Hippodrome, which bear close half its effect through the inadequate mounting. The entrance of the Empress, a very cataract of precious stones, and draped in a legendary mantle of fabulous splendour, should be the completion and consummation of an unrivalled spectacle, whereas at the Gaiety it is merely an incident in a show which would scarcely pass muster in a provincial pantomime. The popular tumult, too, is anything but thrilling. *Constantinopolitani*, *Constantinopolitani* as the old catch-phrase hath it; but they roared as gently as so many sucking-doves. The last two tableaux are neither scenically nor dramatically striking. The interest of the cryptogram lies in some of the almost grotesque character-touches in the part of Justinian, and in the speech of Tamyris, admirably delivered by Madame Marie Halton, which brings the play to its foreseen conclusion. The entrance of the executioner with his cord of office is comic rather than impressive; but there is a certain thrill in the business-like way in which he is seen twisting the silk round his victim's neck as the curtain falls. If the curtain were to stick, as it did on the first night of *The Silver Shield*, one wonders what would happen.

The principal characters of the piece are Théodora, Justinian, Andreas, and each is admirably played. Sardou has got Madame Sarah Bernhardt's measure as no one else has. He knows every stop of the instruments, and sounds its lowest note to a Miss Coombes, *vice* Georgie; but runs still came, and the score stood at 25 after three-quarters of an hour's play. The separation, however, was now effected. In stealing a run the batswoman and fielder ran into each other, and before they could decide which side to take Miss Hibbert (mid-wicket) had hastened to Miss Coombes with the ball and told her what to do with it. Miss Philips was then smartly run out. She had played a merry innings of 14. (Two for 25.) Miss Empson, who came in second wicket down, did not seem at home with Miss Coombes's bowling, and having slicked her in a rather fluky manner for 1, had her wicket spreadeagled by the following ball. (Three for 25.) Thirty was brought on soon afterwards in byes, no long-stop apparently being securable with sufficient courage to touch the ball until it stopped; while the wicket-keeper talked too much to slip. A touch of chivalry on the part of his quarter-inch black beard. If it is a mark of Hellenic patriotism, good and well; if not, it should to the barber's. In seeking for effect M. Sardou has somewhat calumniated both Justinian and Théodora. The former does not appear to have been constitutionally cruel, as he is here depicted, and the latter, after her marriage, probably lived, as she certainly died, in the odour of conjugal propriety. Their ghosts, however, are not likely to rise up in judgment against him; for neither of them, after cross-examination, would get more than a farthing damages out of a modern jury.—*World.*

LADIES AT CRICKET.

To the *St. James's Gazette* belongs the credit of publishing the first detailed description of a ladies' cricket-match. The contest described was between a ladies' school and eleven young women of the neighbourhood, the locality of this great fight remaining unnamed. The elevens are said to have made a pretty picture, the young girls flitting about in print and flannel, and the field being vocal with their chatter. The elevens wore at their waists a rose—a red rose the girls, the others a Marshal Niel; and the victorious side were to leave the field with the rose of the vanquished at their belts. The correspondent gives the following amusing details of the play:—

The sides tossed for first innings without giggling in the least; but, owing to a little peculiarity of one of the captains, who could not toss a coin without flinging up both her arms and jerking it over her head, several coins were lost in the grass before this point was settled. Then the Marshal Niels went to the wicket, carrying their bats beneath their arms; while the "out" side gathered round the crease to hem in the ball and have a little chat until it happened to come their way. The first representatives of the yellow rose were Miss Rawlins and Miss Thoms (who were loudly cheered on going to the wickets), and the attack was entrusted to Miss Mitchell (swift daisy-cutters) and a tall girl familiarly addressed as "Georgie" (medium lobs). The first over was a maiden, but off Georgie's second ball Miss Rawlins scored 1; following it up shortly afterwards by lifting Miss Mitchell smartly to the on for 2. Runs now came slowly. Miss Thoms gave point a chance of hard one, which was not taken, and then skied Georgie straight above mid-wicket, amid much cheering. For this 1 was recorded. Several singles and a bye followed, and then Miss Rawlins found her way to Miss Rawlins's wicket (one for 11). The next comer was Miss Philips, who immediately opened out to a tempting one from Georgie, and put her away to leg for 3. For this only 2 should have been scored; but the fielder, instead of smartly returning the ball, ran with it to the wickets and put it personally into the wicket-keeper's hands. Off the next ball Miss Philips had a "life" from Miss Welsh at point, who had the ball, but dropped it through some misunderstanding. This cost the "out" side dear; for Miss Philips was now in grand form, and subjected the fielders to a rare piece of leather-hunting. Having driven Miss Mitchell for a brace, she went out to a wide one from the same bowler and lifted it grandly from the off to leg. In the next over she snicked one nicely through the slips, for which a couple was chronicled, and then, running after a wide, hit it hard behind the wicket-keeper, and was run out by Miss Coombes, *vice* Georgie; but runs still came, and the score stood at 25 after three-quarters of an hour's play. The separation, however, was now effected. In stealing a run the batswoman and fielder ran into each other, and before they could decide which side to take Miss Hibbert (mid-wicket) had hastened to Miss Coombes with the ball and told her what to do with it. Miss Philips was then smartly run out. She had played

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CONTENTS:

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
CALENDAR August, 1885.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to places by Steamer and Dâk.
ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD—
Examples of Cook's Tours Round the World.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.
THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA *via* THE PACIFIC.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY to places in INDIA and abroad.
Table of distances on the Bolan Road.
Tonga Dâks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
Coast Routes to and near Bombay to Goa.
DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSTAL DIRECTORY—
Departure of Overland Mails.
Departure of Inland Mails.
Money Orders.
Inland Postage Rates.
Foreign do. do.
Foreign Parcel Post.
TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES—
Rates for Foreign Telegrams.
Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
Ceylon Local Telegraphic Charges.
THROUGH TRAINS—
Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
Bombay and Ahmedabad to Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Indore to Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Cooria, Tanna, and Cullian.
Local Trains between Cullian, Tanna, Cooria, and Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Nazel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednuggar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Beypore.
Southern Mahratta Railways.
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Agra, Muttra, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieserai.
Luckieserai, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway.
Semaria Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Bengal Central Railway.
Bengal and North-Western Railway.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj, Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri, and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhuburi and *vice versa*.
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
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Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B, B, & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
Nilhati State Railway.
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Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa*.
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Rates of Passage Money.
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Hall Line of Steamers—
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Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
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Rates of Passage Money.
Campagnie Nationale De Navigation.—
Rates of Passage Money.
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Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca and Singapore and *vice versa*.
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
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Calcutta to Cachar.
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Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revliguni and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
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Do. from Ahmednuggur (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
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Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
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Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Gogha.
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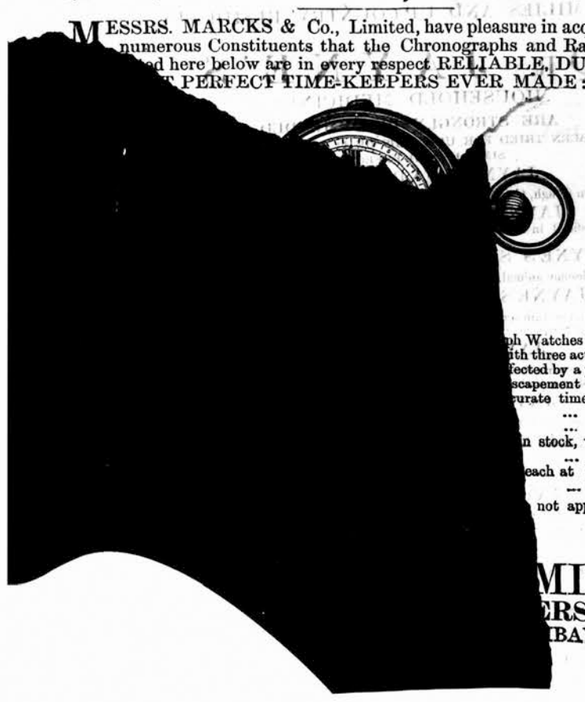

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